The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII No. 5570. 號一廿月五年一十八百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881. 日四廿月四年己辛 Price, $2 per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL.*

LONDON:—F. Algar, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E. C. George Street & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. Bates Hendy & Co., 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—Leon de Rosny, 19, *Rue Monsieur, Paris*.

NEW YORK:—Andrew Wind, 133, *Nassau Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—Bean & Black, *San Francisco*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—Sayle & Co., *Square, Singapore*. C. Heinszen & Co., *Manila*.

CHINA:—*Macao*, Messrs A. A. de Mello & Co. *Swatow*, Campbell & Co. *Amoy*, Wilson, Nicholls & Co. *Foochow*, Hedge & Co. *Shanghai*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, *Yokohama*, Lane, Crawford & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund,.....1,800,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq. | F. B. Johnson, Esq.
H. de C. Forbes, Esq. | Wm. Reiners, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
W. S. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong,.....Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai,.....Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 per cent. ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 per cent. ,, ,,

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital Fully Paid-up.....£3,200,000.
Reserve Fund.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

London, Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, Bourbon, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Melbourne, and Sydney, San Francisco, Hongkong, Hankow, Foochow,

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital.....£1,500,000.

Rates of Interest Allowed on Deposits.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
,, 6 ,, ,, 4% ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 5% ,, ,,

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Established 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 ,,
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 ,,
Annual Income £ 250,000 ,,

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. LEOPOLD FLEMMING to Sign our Firm at Foochow, per Procuration, from this date.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. je10

NOTICE.

Mr. HERMANN OTTE has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, Canton, } May 18, 1881. je18

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 27th May, 1881, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard,—

SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL, VICTUALLING & MEDICAL STORES, comprising:—

Old Iron, Hoses, Glass, Crockery, Grey Cloth, Flannel Shirts, Stockings, Lignum Vitæ, Medical Stores, Implements, Preserves, &c.

Terms.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my27

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st June, 1881, at 2.30 o'Clock p.m., at the Premises,—

THE VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Registered as INLAND LOT No. 638, with 25 well-built Substantial Messuages, Shops and Premises thereon, as the Same is held for the residue of a term of 17 years from the 1st July, 1876.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs Brereton & Wotton, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Vendors; or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. je1

For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED and FOR SALE.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.
RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE,
No. 4, Graham Street.
Hongkong, May 18, 1881. my29

ZOEDONE

May be Had at All the EUROPEAN STORES, and at the NAM HING LOONG, and TY SING Native Stores.

Price,.....$2.25 ℔ dozen Pints.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON,
Agent for Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. je10

FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE.
M. de Souza Guedes' well-known BRANDS,
Black Label with 3 grapes @ $18 ℔ case of 1 dozen Quarts.
Black Label with 2 grapes @ $16½ ℔ case of 1 dozen Quarts.
White Label @ $13 ℔ case of 1 doz. Quarts.
Apply to F. J. V. JORGE,
at Messrs Russell & Co.'s.
Hongkong, May 5, 1881. je5

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.....$16 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints.....$17 per 2 doz. ,,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

THE desirable BUNGALOW, known as "Cronest," at Victoria Gap, on Farm Lot 67.

For Particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 2, Old Bailey Street. And, No. 3, Seymour Terrace.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

GODOWNS—TO LET.

Praya East and Wanchai Road.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, Wellington Street.

ROOMS in Club Chambers, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3b, Caine Road; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE Just RECEIVED
Sullivan's "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
Boulger's "China," Vol. I.
"Board of Trade Instructions for Surveyors of Ships."
Bellow's "Dictionnaire de Pouche."
Moveable Anatomical ATLAS.
Richard on "Indicator."
Donaldson's "Rough Sketching for Engineers."
Miss Bird's "Japan," 2 Vols.
Shock's "Steam Boilers."
"The Loyal Ronins," Japanese Illustrations.
"Year Book Facts for 1881."
"Hongkong to Himalayas," by Clark.
Rosenthal's "Muscles and Nerves."
Leo's "Laws of Shipping," new edition.
Froude's "Short Studies."
Marshall's "Through America."
Brewer's "Reader's Hand-book."
Mathieson's "Aid Book to Engineering Enterprise."

Hongkong, May 7, 1881.

LETTER WRITERS.
CHEAP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.
Froude's "English in Ireland."
Mullhall's "Progress of the World."
Ainsley's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."
Allen's "Engineer's Guide."
Burgen's "Engineer's Guide."
Ross's "Corea."
Keith Johnston's "Map of World," on roller.

New MENU and NAME CARDS.
New SCRAP BOOKS.
New PHOTO ALBUMS.
NEW GOODS in PLUSH:—Ladies' Bags, Waist Belts, Photo Albums, Blotting Cases, Jewel Cases, Perfume Cases, &c., &c.
CIGARETTE MACHINES.
The New WHITEHALL STATIONERY.
Royal Ulster Linen NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE Yearly General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will take place at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 5.30 p.m.

B. M. BLENNERHASSETT,
Hon. Sec., V.R.C.
Hongkong, May 17, 1881. my31

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are Required for the EXTENSION of the TIMBER JETTY at the Commissariat Establishment, Hongkong.

Parties desiring to Tender for this Work must leave their Names at the Royal Engineer Office on or before 12 o'Clock, Noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th Instant, and pay the sum of three dollars for the Specification and Bill of Quantities, which will be given on application to the Government Surveyor.

The Secretary of State does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. MEYER, A.C.G.,
District Commissary-General.
Commissariat Office,
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. my22

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Naval Yard up to TUESDAY, the 31st, at Noon, instead of 21st Instant, as previously notified, for the CONSTRUCTION of a TANK and FILTER at the Royal Naval Hospital, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

WILLIAM HYNES,
For Naval Storekeeper.
Hongkong Yard,
16th May, 1881. my31

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Naval Yard up to TUESDAY, the 31st, at Noon, instead of 21st Instant, as previously notified, for the CONSTRUCTION there of an Underground SEA-WATER RESERVOIR, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The lowest nor any Tender need not be accepted.

WILLIAM HYNES,
For Naval Storekeeper.
Hongkong Yard,
16th May, 1881. my31

SEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned on or before Noon of FRIDAY, the 3rd Proximo, for the LAYING of New MARBLE TILING on Ground Floor Verandah of the Royal Naval Hospital, according to Plan and Specifications, which can be seen at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

E. B. JOREY,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M.'s Naval Yard,
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. je3

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year 1880.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December 1880, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 1st June next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 19, 1881. je2

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER for one of the Coast Ports.

Answers, stating qualifications, giving references and Salary expected, to be addressed at once to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

Hongkong, May 7, 1881.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to an Advertisement concerning a "Medical Man for a Coast Port," it is hereby intimated that the said Advertiser is in no way authorized to speak on behalf of any of the Community, and as a fact has no influence whatever over any of the Medical Practice at the said Port beyond that comprehended in his own immediate and personal requirements: Further, that a Medical Man who, in response to a similar advertisement from the same individual, came to the port, left immediately, on discovering how matters really stood.

Takow (Formosa), May 16, 1881. my27

WANTED by the Undersigned, an Engagement either as CLERK or ASSISTANT in a Store, having been employed in it for a considerable time, in the Drapery Business, and would have no objection to leave the Colony. Good References. Salary not so much an object as a good and immediate situation.

ANTONIO GERMANO MARQUES, Jr.
Care of "The China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my27

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of Six per cent. on Shareholders' Capital, Payable at the Office of the Secretaries on the 28th Instant, to Shareholders of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
Shanghae, April 18, 1881. my23

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of the Scrip Certificates for TWO SHARES in the above Company, numbered respectively 880 and 992, the former registered in the name of Chan Soon Ghee, and the latter in that of Woo Lean Teck, both of Hongkong, are hereby notified that the said Shares have been SOLD by the Court of Directors, in accordance with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and the proceeds are held by the Company until satisfactory Proof is furnished of the right and title of any Claimant thereto.

Any Person or Persons claiming to be so entitled are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, on or before 31st May next.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
Shanghae, April 30, 1881. my29

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to Policy-holders for the Twelve Months ending 31st December 1880, of Twenty-Two per cent. on the Net Premia Contributed, Payable at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 16th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in Particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4, 1881. je4

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will be absent at Shanghai until July 1st, when he will return to Hongkong and remain permanently.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

THE "FAR EAST."
The issues of 1878 Wanted.
Apply at this Office.
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—1, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on First Class Godowns at ½ per cent. nett per annum.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 9, 1881. je9

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is prepared to accept First-class Risks at ½ % nett per Annum, and other Insurances at Proportionate Rates.

Shareholders are reminded that the Directors have the power of distributing a certain proportion of the ascertained profits annually among such Shareholders as have contributed business to the Company.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

A. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at ½ per cent. nett premium per annum.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
Permanent Reserve.....Tls. 230,000.00
Special Reserve Fund.....Tls. 288,936.17
Total Capital and Accumulations, 2nd April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

Directors.

F. B. Forbes, Esq. *Chairman.*
W. M. Boyd, Esq. | Wm. Meyerink, Esq.
J. H. Pinckvoss, Esq. | F. D. Hitch, Esq.

Head Office—Shanghai.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

London Branch:
Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., *Bankers.*
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., *Agent*, 68 and 69, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. 1oc81

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO AND TAMSUI.

The Steamship
"*Albay*,"
Capt. Lightwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my22

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Volga*,"
Commandant Guirand, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 22nd Instant, at 6 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 21, 1881. my22

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Iraouaddy*,"
Commandant Didier, will be despatched for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 22nd Instant, at 8 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 21, 1881. my22

FOR SAN FRANCISCO *VIA* YOKOHAMA.

The British Steamship
"*Naples*,"
White, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"*Diamante*,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. my23

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"*Kwangtung*,"
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my24

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Menelaus*,"
Captain J. Nicol, will be despatched on or about the 24th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 16, 1881.

FOR FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"*Killarney*"
will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 27th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1881. my27

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The German Steamship
"*Quinta*,"
Thomsen, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Passage, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1881.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

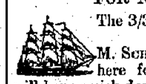
FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Achilles*,"
Capt. C. Anderson, will be despatched on or about the 28th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.



The 3/3 *L.1.1.* German Bark
"*Pyrmont*,"
M. Schröder, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* German Bark
"*Hansa*,"
Deneken, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

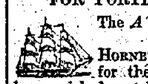
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 5/6 *L.1.1.* German Bark
"*Anton Günther*,"
Kuhn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1881.

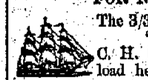
FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)



The *A* 1 British Ship
"*Taunton*,"
Horney, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 14, 1881.

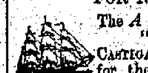
FOR NEW YORK.



The 3/3 *L.1.1.* American Bark
"*Hadyn Brown*,"
C. H. Havener, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 28, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.



The *A* 1 American Bark
"*Jonathan Chase*,"
Castigan, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 *A.1.1.* American Bark
"*Henry A. Litchfield*,"
Lanphier, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, May 2, 1881.

Shipping.

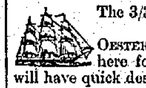
Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Bark
"*Corea*,"
Irvin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

FOR LONDON.



The 3/3 *L.1.1.* German Bark
"*Hermann*,"
Oestermann, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 21, 1881.

Notices to Consignees.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship *Radnorshire*, Davies, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 26th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. my26

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *GAELIC*, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. my26

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Escambia*, Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, to destination, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. To-day, the 16th Inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 16, 1881. my26

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenfinlas* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 20th May.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my27

STEAMSHIP "*IRAOUADDY.*"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 a.m. To-morrow, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 27th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my27

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER BRIT. STR. "*HIMALAYA.*"

ALL the Cargo by the above Steamer, not taken delivery of from board, has been landed and stored, at Consignees' risk and expense, in Messrs Melchers & Co.'s Godown.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

No Claims will be admitted after Saturday, 21st Inst.

VOGEL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 18, 1881.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex Recently arrived Mail and other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GROCERIES,

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
,, Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
,, Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
,, Stuffed PEPPERS.
,, Assorted PICKLES.
,, MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
,, ,, Lunch TONGUE.
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer Drinks.
McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Codfish BALLS.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS,—
3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE" and "SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES," "ENDYMION," and other recent Publications, from 15 cents to 25 cents each.
WILLIAMS'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."
GRIFFIS'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."
"PARTISAN LIFE WITH MOSBY."
"WEARING THE GREY."
BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
MOTLEY'S DUTCH REPUBLIC.
,, JOHN OF BARNWELDT.
,, UNITED NETHERLANDS.
"THE HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS."
HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.
FRENCH NOVELS.
Medical WORKS.
School BOOKS.
Presentation BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALBUMS of Music, with Words.
ALBUMS of Pianoforte Pieces.
Sheet MUSIC.
Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

STATIONERY,—
For LADIES, and OFFICE use.
OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
and
JOHN MOIR & SON'S
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
SAVOURY PATE.
GAME PATE.
PORK PATE.
OX PALATES.
HUNG (Hambro') BEEF.
TRIPE.
FRUITS for Ices.
SHERBET.
COCOATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EPPS'S COCOA.
ROBINSON'S GROATS.
GELATINE.
Russia OX-TONGUES.
French PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SARDINES.
Ham TONGUE and Chicken SAUSAGE.
ASPARAGUS.
MACCARONI
VERMICELLI.
SAUSAGES.
MEATS.
SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.
RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *NIZAM*, Captain G. W. BRADY, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, *viâ* BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 26th May, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route *viâ* Galle.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, May 14, 1881. my26

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA *VIA* KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. *NIIGATA MARU*, Capt. WYNN, due here on or about the 23rd Instant, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 26th May, at 6 p.m.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 4 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin	Steerage.
To KOBE,	$ 60	$15
,, YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI,	75	20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA,	120	40
,, ,, KOBE,	95	30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West Corner Pottinger Street.

H. & H. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881. my26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 29th May.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881. my30

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *PEIHO*, Commandant PASQUALINI, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st of June, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. je2

Insurances.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27no81

LE CERCLE—TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED,...15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP,..... 3,750,000 ,,

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all ports of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27se81

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TAUNTON, British ship, Capt. J. Harney.—Siemssen & Co.

ST. VINCENT, British barque, Capt. Robt. Thompson.—Melchers & Co.

PYRMONT, German barque, Captain Schröder.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ATALANTA, German steamer, Captain Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.

GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, Capt. J. Branthwaite.—Russell & Co.

OCEAN, British steamer, Captain Henry Webber.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

SOLIDOR, French barque, Captain L. Roullier.—Carlowitz & Co.

OXFORDSHIRE, British steamer, Captain C. P. Jones.—Russell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

Ninth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.
No. 5.—Vol. IX.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

A Short Journey in Sz Ch'uan.
Notices of Eminent Statesmen of the Present Dynasty.
The Principle of Nature.
The Rhymes of the Shi-king.
Cantonese Superstitions about Infants.
Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Dr. Hance's Botanical Notices.
Botanical Notes.
"Finger" Numerals.
The Feast of Lanterns at Padang.
Sinologues and Chinese History.
The Chinese Character 'Seven.'
Catholic Missionaries in the East.
A Chinese Ode Paraphrased.
Flogging of Criminals.
A Corean Dictionary.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE GERM. BARK "*FERDINAND*," FROM HAMBURG.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881. my29

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Best known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Only reliable Remedy for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, premature Decline; thoroughly re-establishes general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Prepared on a new principle whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges etc., as they frequently contain *Solid Particles* of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—☞ Beware of worthless Imitations. Being prepared from *Obsolete* Formulas they are absolutely unreliable and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Sold by all Chemists throughout the globe.

Refuse Useless *substitutes.*

Agents:—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy.

21my81 6m 21no81

ENTERICON

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Wasting Dreams.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the Civilized World.

Sold in China by:—
WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai.

21my81 6m 21no81

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"*Ningpo*,"
Captain R. CASS, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881. my23

FOR MANILA *VIA* AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer
"*Emuy*,"
Captain BLANCO, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY Next, the 25th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881. my25

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, *VIA* FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"*Galley of Lorne*,"
Captain BRANTHWAITE, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED, for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
GEO. SCOTT, *Manager.*

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,"
JOHN THURBURN, *Manager.*

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"
WILLIAM FORREST, *Manager.*

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
M. BLUM, *Agent.*

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Hongkong, May 21, 1881. my24

FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Europa*, Captain SCHULTZ, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 25th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881. my28

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20, *Octava*, German steamer, 936, Hansen, Saigon May 16, Rice.—EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

May 21, *Ningpo*, British steamer, from Canton.

May 21, *Diamante*, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, Amoy May 19, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 21, *Europa*, German steamer, 1200, Schultz, Hamburg March 30, and Singapore, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 21, *Hainan*, American steamer, 281, J. Conner, Haiphong May 18, and Hoihow, General.—AFONG.

May 21, *Marlborough*, British steamer, 1175, R. Sanderson, Singapore May 15, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 21, *Nordsjernen*, Danish steamer, from Canton.

May 21, *Vineta*, German corvette, from a cruise.

May 21, *Ferdinand*, German barque, 416, Westergaard, Hamburg Dec. 4, General.—MEYER & Co.

May 21, *Charlton*, British steamer, 768, Erskine, Swatow May 20, General.—GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

May 21, *Heron*, British steamer, 55, T. Bunje, Haiphong May 18, *via* Hoihow, General.—CAPT. CONNOR.

DEPARTURES.

May 21, *Cuba*, for Chefoo.
21, *Welle*, for Hoihow, etc.
21, *Hector*, for Amoy and Shanghai.
21, *Norden*, for Saigon.
21, *Glenfinlas*, for Shanghai.
21, *Ocean*, for Melbourne, etc.
21, *Atholl*, for Singapore and Penang.
21, *Lydia*, for Hankow.

CLEARED.

Albay, for Swatow, etc.
Horseguards, for Swatow, etc.
Conquest, for Hoihow, etc.
Malvina, for Vonglam.
Atalanta, for Saigon.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Lota, for Newchwang.
Tung Ting, for Hoihow, etc.
Oswald, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Europa*, from Hamburg, Messrs Kemna, Graeser, Schmidt, and Scharnweber.
Per *Octava*, from Saigon, 75 Chinese.
Per *Diamante*, from Amoy, 190 Chinese.
Per *Hainan*, from Haiphong, etc., 15 Chinese.
Per *Marlborough*, from Singapore, 214 Chinese.
Per *Charlton*, from Swatow, 55 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Glenfinlas*, for Shanghai, Messrs Chs. Smith, and Lt. Courtnay.
Per *Hector*, for Amoy and Shanghai, Mrs Geo. Holmes, Mr and Mrs Richards, and 3 children, and 49 Chinese.
Per *Welle*, for Hoihow, etc., 50 Chinese.
Per *Ocean*, for Melbourne, etc., 9 Europeans, and 448 Chinese.
Per *Atholl*, for Singapore and Penang, 714 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Albay*, for Swatow, etc., 1 European, and 100 Chinese.
Per *Horseguards*, for Swatow, etc., 20 Chinese.
Per *Conquest*, for Hoihow, etc., 25 Chinese.
Per *Malvina*, for Vonglam, 12 Chinese.
Per *Atalanta*, for Saigon, 130 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, for Shanghai, 5 Europeans, and 80 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diamante* reports: Had thick foggy weather to the Lamocks; thence to port light S.W. winds and fine weather.

The American steamer *Hainan* reports: Left Haiphong at 6 a.m. on 18th; moderate S.E. winds and fine weather throughout the voyage.

The German barque *Ferdinand* reports: Left Hamburg on the 4th of Dec.; had bad weather and westerly winds through the Channel; passed Lizard on the 6th of Jan., had light N.E. trade winds; crossed the line on the 62nd day; Cape of Good Hope after 93 days. Passed Anjer on the 17th of April; up China sea had variable and calms; from 16 degree north, light south and west monsoon; reached Hongkong today, the 21st of May. April 17th, spoke *Christine* from Cardiff to Hongkong, off Anjer.

The British steamer *Charlton* reports: Fine clear weather all the way.

The British steamer *Heron* reports: From Haiphong to Hoihow fresh southerly breeze; coming in to port thick and rain. From Hoihow to Hongkong fine weather with light southerly and easterly winds throughout.

CARGOES.

Per British barque *Minnie Carvill*, Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed May 14th:—12,080 bags Rice, 2,200 boxes Oil, 445 boxes Wine, 300 boxes Flour, 500 boxes Soy, 1,078 rolls Matting, 40 bales Gunnies, 88 pkgs. Rattans, 235 pkgs. Firecrackers (1,880 boxes), 404 pkgs. Tea (Canton) 8,080 lbs., and 3,740 pkgs. Merchandise.

Per S. S. *Teucer*, to London, sailed 14th May:—86,042 lbs. Congou, 31,500 lbs. Scented Caper, and 4,200 lbs. Green—total 122,642 lbs. Tea; 22 cases Silk Piece Goods, 35 bales Waste Silk, 550 rolls Matting, and 142 pkgs. Sundries. For New York, 195 cases Chinaware.

Per S. S. *City of Peking*, sailed May 16th:—To Yokohama, 5,117 bags Sugar, 49 bags Rice, 50 bags Sugar Candy, and 23 pkgs. Merchandise; to San Francisco, 4,200 bags Rice, 412 bags Coffee, 105 bags Sugar, 1,000 bales Hemp, 945 bales Gunnies, 358 bales Hessian Bags, 14 pkgs. Cigars, 4 pkgs. Silks, 50 pkgs. Tea (2,900 lbs.), 27 boxes Prepared Opium, and 72 pkgs. Merchandise; to Punta Arenas, 3 pkgs. Silks; to New York, 86 bales Raw Silk, 1 pkgs. Silks, and 2 pkgs. Straw Hats; to Boston, 2 pkgs. Silks.

Per S. S. *Orestes*, to London, sailed 17th May:—81,926 lbs. Congou, 85,632 lbs. Scented Caper, and 18,815 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe—total 186,373 lbs.; 2 cases Silk Piece Goods, 62 bales Waste Silk, 1,066 cases Preserves, and 12 pkgs. Sundries. For South America, 100 pkgs. Tea.

Per German barque *Marie*, sailed 19th May, for New York:—50 cases Essential Oil, 2,909 bags Sugar, 4,000 pkgs. Cassia, 791 pkgs. Camphor, 50 bales Galangal, 30 casks Soy, 50 boxes Paper, 28 pkgs. Canes, 96 rolls Matting, 2 pkgs. Twine, 93 boxes Chinaware, and 107 boxes Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per S. S. *Iraouaddy*, on Sunday, the 22nd inst. Registry ceases at 6.45 a.m. Mail closes at 7 a.m. Late Letters received from 7.10 to 7.30 a.m. *with* 10 *cents Late Fee.* Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet. The Post Office will be open on Sunday at 6.45 a.m.

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—
Per *Horseguards*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.—
Per *Hoihow*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd inst.

For HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.—
Per *Conquest*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—
Per *Diamante*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Consolation*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd inst.
Per *Hainan*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd inst.

For NEWCHWANG.—
Per *Seewo*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 23rd inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Ningpo*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 23rd inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—
Per *Kwangtung*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—
Per *Emuy*, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

For KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Niigata Maru*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 26th inst.

For FOOCHOW.—
Per *Killarney*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 28th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Sunda*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 27th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Nizam* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *viâ Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 24:—
Local Banks close.
Noon.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Coast Ports.

WEDNESDAY, May 25:—
5 p.m.—*Emuy* leaves for Manila.
Goods per *Europa* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, May 26:—
4 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
6 p.m.—Mitsu Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama, &c.
Goods per *Escambia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
Goods per *Radnorshire* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, May 27:—
Noon.—Auction of Sundries at H. M. Naval Yard.
4 p.m.—*Killarney* leaves for Foochow.
Goods per *Iraouaddy* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.
Goods per *Glenfinlas* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, May 28:—
Tenders received by War Department.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Albay* leaves for Swatow, &c.
6 a.m.—*Volga* leaves for Yokohama.
8 a.m.—*Iraouaddy* leaves for Shanghai.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5.00 (a short service). Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. W. L. Groves, Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8 A.M. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the Parade Service. [A Voluntary Service is held in the Garrison Theatre at 7.45 P.M.]

UNION CHURCH.—Soldiers' Service, 6.45 A.M. Morning Service, 11 A.M.—Rev. John Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. C. J. Edge.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c.—Rev. J. Grundy, Chaplain. Service at 6 P.M. Holy Communion after Service on the third Sunday in each month. All the Seats are free.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road West.—Hongkong Christian Association Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday, 7.30 P.M.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—8 A.M. Mass and Sermon. 6 P.M. Evening Service, Benediction.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Ningpo* leaves for Shanghai.
4 p.m.—*Diamante* leaves for Manila.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

☞ *The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.*

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are now filed for reference.

DEATH.

At No. 37, Wyndham Street, this morning, the Wife of Mr C. L. THEVENIN, of a Daughter.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

As Singapore apparently is aspiring to follow Hongkong in regard to the classification of her legal practitioners, so is she discovering from the experience of this Colony how foolish it is to neglect the practical machinery of the higher Courts. It is not to be supposed that the good people of the Straits have not discovered by painful experience that a Court with an inefficient, inadequate, or under-paid staff is apt to be a source of annoyance and injustice; but the Singapore authorities have only to cast a glance at the history of the Superior Courts here in Hongkong to find a corroboration of the principle which their Judges have recently laid down with so much force and clearness. We are not aware whether the experience in the Straits has extended so far as that in Hongkong in the matters of fraudulent defalcation, of scandalous delays, and of hopeless muddles. But, if the report of the Judges is to be taken as any indication, the frequent changes in the Registrar's Departments in the Straits Settlements have caused no small amount of inconvenience to suitors. In this connection, it may be said that this Colony has suffered more from a lack of supervision in her Superior Courts than from anything else, coupled, it may be, with a consequent absence of organization in the various subordinate departments. One leading official considered such supervision to be the business of another leading official; and the Court was left very much to itself. The learned Chief Justice, for instance, instead of seeing that the officers performed their duties, or that the Official Administrator and Assignee had done his part honestly and fairly with regard to moneys entrusted to him, fell to heaping obloquy upon the heads of the unfortunate creditors who had been defrauded of their own by their alleged inaction. Gross official laxity and consequent criminality having brought about the terrible exposures which placed the Hongkong Courts in the unenviable position of being the worst-managed Courts in the Empire, the Commission of Inquiry produced something of a reform and called a new Registrar into existence. What followed is probably now being considered in Downing Street, if it has not already been disposed of. And what is the result, so far, to the unpaid creditors of the historical bankruptcies? Those whose names had to appear on the schedules of the bankrupts of long bygone days are still longing and waiting; and there is apparently as much chance now of their obtaining the small percentage of their own as there was, say a dozen years ago. All this, however, by the way. If the arrears of the "muddle" were but cleared off, there is a possibility that things may go more smoothly and more reputably in the future. But to return to Singapore. As we have said, the frequent changes as the result of the inadequate salaries of the Registrar's staff in Singapore appear to be the greatest defect in the system pursued there. The remarks of the Straits Judges are so apposite and so sensibly suggestive that we reproduce them. The report states:—

That the Registrars of the Court should be officers of some legal knowledge and experience, of sufficient age and acquaintance with men and things to enable them to deal with the numerous enquiries, references, and other matters brought before them with temper, discretion, and business ability, and that they should, as depositaries of much of the practice of the Courts and details of their procedure, look in the public interests to their offices as those of a permanent character, are propositions too obviously true to need exposition. In these Settlements, in the absence of Judges, either on duty or on leave, the Registrars also exercise very large judicial functions, and in Penang, until recent changes, have acted with great advantage as administrators, guardians, and trustees, solely or jointly with others, when, from the nature of the case, the rights and property of suitors would otherwise have certainly been the subject of fraud and despoilment.

It seems to us of the highest importance that such officers, and their immediate subordinates, should be paid with more relation to their general position and the character of the duties they discharge, and should not be pecuniarily so placed that the fairest and most common prudential considerations must induce them to look to the earliest opportunity for a change—an opportunity which may be said to be coterminous with the acquisition of that knowledge of the native languages and character which is so valuable an introduction to successful practice at the bar. That officers should have to accept, and the Government have to appoint to, such offices, on such an understanding, seems an anomaly so fatal to the satisfactory working of the Courts, that we are compelled to go beyond the individual representations which from time to time have been made, collectively calling attention to the subject. Such reductions as have been made, amounting, in the case of the Registrars, to from 30 to 40 per cent., and made during a period in which the cost of living has risen in a nearly proportionate ratio, seem to exclude the hope that qualified men can be procured to retain these offices, even if, by exceptional good fortune, or in ignorance of the conditions of life in the East, they may be found to take them. In the meantime, however, the position of suitors, in all matters which require the aid of the Registrar's department is one painfully and unjustly affected by the delays, inexperience, and inefficiency which these changes involve, and the character of the Courts is lowered generally. The matter seems the more to be regretted, as the general public have never shewn any disposition to stint in the arrangements necessary for the due administration of justice; the revenues of the Colony are, and have been, ample to meet its requirements; and the sums received from the civil suitors in the various Courts defray an exceptionally large proportion of the cost of the whole administration of justice, both criminal and civil.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next ENGLISH MAIL of 22nd April, per P. & O. str. *Ravenna*, may be expected to arrive here on Thursday evening (the 26th), or Friday morning (the 27th).

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL—FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Matins:—Venite, No. 3 Tucker; Psalms, No. 120 Turle; Te Deum, Barnby; Jubilate, Ouseley No. 112; Anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the Land"; Hymn, 143.

Evensong:—Psalms, Nos. 121-2 Chard; Magnificat, No. 133 Walmisley; Nunc Dimittis, No. 81 Hine; Hymn, 269; Hymn, 223.

A STEAM-LAUNCH despatched for Amoy to Messrs Russell & Co., in tow of the S. S. *Esmeralda* on her last trip, filled and went down a short distance outside the harbour.

OWING to the indisposition of Mr Tonnochy, all police cases which have been remanded by him are still further postponed to Friday, the 27th inst.

A MARINE COURT will be held in the Harbour Master's Office on Monday first, at ten o'clock a.m., to inquire into the stranding of the S. S. *Hailoong*.

THE Rev. Charles Wood, of New York, (now on a tour round the world) conducted the service at St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, on a recent Sunday. The Rev. traveller continues his journeyings by way of the Straits, Hongkong and Japan.

WILSON'S Circus has left Point de Galle for the Far East. There is some talk of the troupe coming as far on as Hongkong. But it may, as it did last time, come to nothing more than talk—although, we believe, a Circus might have a long and prosperous season here.

WE are informed by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company that the Company's steamer *Ravenna*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning (21st). She brings London dates to the 22nd April.

WE are requested to remind Jurors summoned for the present Sessions that their attendance is required on Monday at 10 a.m. The only case for trial is that of larceny from the *Kwangtung*,—the case against Thomas I. Bowler, and another, which comes on at the same hour, being heard before a Special Jury.

It will be remembered that, in a previous reference in these columns to the recent Pilgrimage to St. John's, it was stated that it was intended to present the Captain of the steamer by which the grave and the gay made their trip on that occasion, with a piece of plate as a memento of the run, and an acknowledgment of his affability and courtesy, and his kind desire and efforts to see that every one was comfortable on board. A piece of plate has been chosen and presented to the Captain in name of the subscribers, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain J. P. Hoyland by the Pilgrims to St. John's Island, May 14, 1881." The following is the letter which accompanied the presentation, and Captain Hoyland's reply:—

"Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

"Captain J. P. Hoyland,
"S. S. *White Cloud*.

"Sir,—I take the liberty of handing you, herewith, a silver goblet, and I shall thank you to receive same as a souvenir from the Pilgrims to St. John's Island on the 14th instant.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) "A. M. Roza Pereira."

"S. S. *White Cloud*,
"May 20, 1881.

"A. M. Roza Pereira, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—I received yesterday your letter and the very handsome cup with great pleasure, and will preserve it as a memento of a very pleasant trip.

"I remain,
"Yours truly,
(Sd.) "J. P. Hoyland."

Much of the quietude and success which particularly marked this trip was due to the Captain, who well deserved the compliment conveyed him by the presentation.

The anticipations commonly communicated before the event concerning the opening of the Tea Markets are scarcely ever reliable, and we are not so very much astonished, therefore, to learn that the Hankow and Kiukiang Tea Markets have opened earlier than they were expected to do. We learn that purchases were commenced at Kiukiang, the mart for select Ningchows, on the 14th instant; and that the Hankow market was opened by some of the finer chops of Teas being secured by the Russian merchants there on the 16th inst. It may be remembered that a Russian merchant was last year credited with having opened the Hankow Market at 4.30 p.m. of the 15th May! and that the mercantile Muscovite indignantly denied having done so! There can be little doubt but that the honour of breaking the ice generally falls upon the Russian shippers to Odessa; and as the *Petersburg* and *Russia* are again in waiting at Hankow, bound for the Black Sea port, there can be little doubt that this has again proved to be the case. The *Glencoe*, which generally gets away first, will probably be starting about this evening or to-morrow morning, if we may judge from last year's performance: that steamer having left Hankow at 3 a.m. of the 22nd last season. We shall doubtless hear in a few days. This season's opening prices are said to be slightly higher than those of last year.

According to the latest advices from Foochow, the Teas from the Min districts were not looked for until the 20th (yesterday); and it may be a considerable time thereafter—perhaps a week, a fortnight, or even a month—ere the market can be said to be fairly opened. It was not considered to have been "fairly opened" last year until the 12th of June. The freshets, and the combination against exorbitant native demands, checked operations last season, it is true; but although these conditions may be absent on this occasion, yet the reasons for caution, as to stocks, Indian competition, etc., are said to exist as unmistakably this year as ever they did.

The Institution of the Telephone Exchange, concerning which we have had frequent paragraphs in these columns, promises soon to become an accomplished fact in Hongkong. The requisite machinery and instruments are here; the agents and assistants of the Oriental Telephone Company are on the ground; local agents are appointed in the person of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.; the commercial public have taken very kindly to the scheme, although it has necessarily been laid before them in the most rudimentary form, and there seems to be every reason to believe that when it comes to be fairly launched it will be taken up with an avidity and earnestness which cannot but ensure success for it. Application has been forwarded to the Government for leave to take the necessary steps,—by the introduction of a Bill before the Colonial Legislature, or by whatever other means the promoters may be legally or by the Government advised that their objects can be best secured,—to place the promoters upon a proper footing, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no unnecessary obstacle will be thrown in the way of those who are endeavouring to provide an enormous public boon, which, perhaps, will be of as great benefit to the various Departments of Government and to the head of the Administration himself as to any one or body of persons in the Colony. The preliminaries are not as yet in so forward a state as to allow of any fair calculation being made as to the probable date of the Company commencing operations here; and as subscribers have not yet been canvassed for or names received, only a general feeler having so far been thrown out as to how the enterprise would be likely to succeed here, no definite idea as to what the subscription may be fixed at for the privileges of the Exchange has yet been put forward. A slight consideration of the circumstances and surroundings of this City, commercial, social, and climatic, cannot but be sufficient to point to it as a remarkably promising field for an Institution like a Telephone Exchange. Merchants' offices are so far distant from their godowns or manufactories, on the one hand, and from their residences in most cases, on the other, that the frequent communication which is absolutely necessary between them can only be carried on at a great waste of time and labour, often, too, resulting in misunderstanding and consequent loss and worry. The telephone destroys all such inconveniences and annihilates distances. The interchange of questions and answers between different members of the Exchange by means of the wires will be found an invaluable saving of time. We trust that the scheme will meet with the success it deserves, and that promptly.

We regret to hear to-day confirmation from a reliable source of a sadly unwelcome piece of intelligence which we had heard mentioned before as possibly correct, but did not, while it was only in that form, feel justified in laying before our readers. The Lieut. Arthur R. M. Creagh serving on board the *Doterel*, and, according to the information before us, amongst those killed by the awful catastrophe that happened to that vessel, is a younger brother of Mr C. V. Creagh, Deputy Superintendent of Police here, now on leave in England, and expected to arrive in Hongkong in a month or two. Lieut. Creagh served on the China Station in 1877 on board H. M. S. *Charybdis*. He was appointed to the *Doterel* 20th May, 1880, as Navigating Lieutenant. The unarmoured screw composite ship *Doterel* was commissioned at Chatham 7th Dec., 1880; this was her first commission.—The Strait of Magellan, or Magalhaens, separates South America on the south from Tierra del Fuego. It is 300 miles in length; its breadth varies from 5 to 30 miles; and the navigation is difficult. It was discovered in 1520 by Magalhaens, the Portuguese navigator, and took its name from him.

The *Doterel* was launched from No. 3 slip, Chatham Dockyard, March 2, last year, and was thus then described:—

The *Doterel* is one of the corvette class of vessels, several of which have been recently constructed, while others are in progress. As they are entirely unarmoured they cannot be reckoned upon as fighting ships, but they are admirably suited for cruising purposes, and to represent the British flag in foreign ports. The *Doterel* is constructed chiefly of wood, but iron has been largely employed whenever it has been found practicable to work in combination with wood, so as to impart stiffness and rigidity to the hull. She has been but little short of two years in building, the first piece of her keel having been laid in May 1878. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 170 feet; breadth, extreme, 36 feet; depth in hold, 16 feet 9 in.; displacement, 1,137 tons.

Under date Chatham June 23, 1880, we read—H.M.S. *Doterel* launched from No. 3 slip on March 2 last, has since been completed, and left here 18th inst. to make trial of her engines at the measured mile at the Maplin Sands. She is clipper-built, and is expected to attain a high rate of speed. Her engines and propeller were constructed by Messrs Maudsley and Field, Lambeth.

The new Swimming Bath belonging to the Victoria Recreation Club approaches completion, and will be thoroughly finished in a few weeks' time. Already some of the more enthusiastic and adventurous spirits are to be found every morning enjoying the health-giving luxury it affords. The Bath-house is in every way a great improvement on the erection which was blown down by the last little typhoon, and members will find sufficient recompense for the expenditure of the $3,500 it has cost them in increased facilities for indulgence in aquatic recreation and sport. It stands in much the same relative position to the Club's boat-house as the former bath-house occupied, but has the considerable advantage of being some ten feet further out—a fact which the members consider of no slight advantage considering that it at the same time gives them deeper and purer water. Credit is due to the Committee for the prompt way in which the work has been so hurried forward as to provide for the requirements of the summer season in which we every day the more emphatically feel ourselves.

We read in an Indian paper that the project for the erection of a swimming bath in Back Bay at Bombay is making good progress, and there is every hope that if the scheme receives the support it merits before another hot season arrives we shall have, within easy reach of all the residents and toilers in the Fort, a well-appointed and commodious sea-bath. The committee appointed to consider the matter have had before them plans and estimates of a bath, and they have recommended the acceptance of a design of a neat structure, which is estimated to cost about R 15,000. The plan provides for a bath 100 feet by 35 feet, twenty-four dressing rooms, refreshment rooms, fresh water bath, and other conveniences. A public meeting was held in the Durbar room at the Town Hall for the consideration of the plans and estimates, which were generally approved, and the work will be put in hand immediately, so that the stone work may be completed before the commencement of the monsoon.

Lady Robinson's "At Home" (says the *Natal Mercury* of 21st March) recently gave the Royal Princes an opportunity of seeing Cape people, and Government House was crowded between the hours of four and six.

The return to England on leave of Sir James Longden, Governor of Ceylon, concludes forty years of Colonial service. His Excellency contemplates retiring from public service, and Sir Henry Irving, lately Governor of Trinidad, and at once time Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, is likely to succeed him.

An official despatch from General Scobeleff to the Grand Duke Michael states that Sirdar Obas Murad Tikma, the principal leader of the Tekke Turcomans, arrived at Askabad on the 9th inst. with a number of followers, including several influential Sirdars, in order to declare his submission to the Russian authorities. The chief delivered up his sword to General Scobeleff, who returned it to him in the name of the General Duke, assuring him at the same time of the Imperial pardon. Sirdar Tikma then swore allegiance to the Emperor. General Scobeleff concludes by declaring that with submission of Sirdar Tikma, the expedition against the Tékkes is brought to a close. Tashkent advices report the serious illness of General Kaufmann, Governor Ceneral of the Turkestaan region. It is stated thrt he has had a peralytic or apoplectic stroke, and General Kolpakowsky, the Deputy-Governor, has been summoned from Vernoe to take charge. General Scobeleff will probably be nominated to the important post so long held by General Kaufmann.—*L. and C. Express.*

Another memorial on the International Monetary Conference has been addressed to the Marquis of Hartington, as Secretary of State for India, signed by London firms. The document says:—

We view with apprehension the effects on commerce generally, and especially on the future of our Indian Empire, arising from the present uncertainty which attaches to the question proposed to be discussed by the Conference, and the further possible depreciation in values which may result from a failure of its settlement.

This memorial has been signed by the Oriental Bank; the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Dent, Palmer, and Co.; Antony Gibbs and Sons; P. and O. Company; Ernsthausen and Oesterley; Delhi and London Bank; the Borneo Company; Chalmers, Guthrie, and Co.; Smith, Wood, and Co.; Anderson, Finlay, and Gray; and other influential firms in the Eastern trade.—*London & China Express.*

The latest addition to the British Empire.—The Portuguese Government has signed the Treaty ceding the district of Lorenzo Marques to Great Britain, in consideration of certain advantages to Goa; and though the ratification of the Portuguese Parliament is not complete, the Lower House has accepted the Treaty. Lorenzo Marques, which the English will probably call the Colony of Delagoa, is a province of 18,000 square miles, with a coast-line of 140 miles, stretching from Zululand all along the northern half of the Transvaal. It is to the Transvaal, in fact, what Dalmatia is to Bosnia. It contains the magnificent harbour of Delagoa Bay, and not only gives us a separate entrance into the Transvaal, but renders insurrection in Zululand exceedingly difficult. Any one who glances at the map will see that with a short railway from the Bay to the Transvaal plateau, North Transvaal and Delagoa together would form a splendid sub-tropical colony, with many climates and many cultivations. There are no inhabitants in the new province, and it is asserted that the tsetse-fly prevents the use of horses, but the facts about that fly have still to be ascertained. At all events, it will not sting railway engines, and it is probable that European veterinary surgeons will yet devise some protection against its ravages.—*Spectator.*

Sir Neville Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, in his farewell address to the troops, bore the following important testimony in regard to drink:—"Drink is at the root of almost every crime that has to be punished in the Army, and if that failing could be conquered, the necessity for courts-martial would almost cease. In justice, however, to the British soldier, it must be remembered that drunkenness is not only a military vice. It is brought into the Army as a national failing, and moreover, many acts which may be no offence, or may pass unnoticed amongst the general population, must be punished when committed by the soldier, in order to preserve discipline."—*Witness.*

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

Saturday, May 21.

THEFT.

Kwang Asing was charged with stealing 150 cash. He had gone to the stall of the complainant and asked for change, and while the latter was stooping down the prisoner stole the money. He did not get hold of him until this morning when he went to the market, and seeing him there, gave him in charge. Prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, the first and last fortnight in solitary confinement.

OBSTRUCTING A POLICEMAN.

Tsang Aho, charged with obstructing P.C. 209 in the execution of his duty, was dismissed with a caution.

THEFT OF TROUSERS.

Hang Li was charged with stealing a pair of trousers from the box of a Chinese boatman, on the morning of the 18th, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SMOKING IN COURT.

A Chinaman was fined $1 for smoking in Court, or one day's imprisonment.

SELLING PORK IN THE STREETS.

Cheng Ayan was convicted of selling salt pork in the street, and fined 50 cents or one day's imprisonment; and Ho Asze, for selling fresh pork under similar circumstances, was similarly sentenced.

MENDICANCY.

Two Chinamen, found begging, were ordered to be sent to their native place.

MOORING BOAT INSHORE BEFORE GUNFIRE.

Leung Shing Yau, for mooring his boat inshore before gunfire, was fined $5, or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.

Wang Shu Po was convicted on the evidence of Mr Adams, Inspector of Nuisances, with stealing a hat belonging to that gentleman, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

In Chiu was fined 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment, for hawking vegetables without a license.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE AND ASSAULT.

Man Akim and Ngai Asam were charged with assaulting John William, waiter, and obstructing the throughfare. He had told a number of coolies to clear off the pavement, when the first defendant who was amongst the crowd struck him on the chest with a piece of bamboo. The second defendant also hit him with something he had in his hand. The first prisoner was fined $2, or three days' imprisonment, and the second 50 cents, or one day in gaol—both with hard labour.

ROW IN A BROTHEL.

Chan A-i, Lai A-i, Lai Sin Yau, Li A-i, Li Akim and U Achung, were charged with disorderly conduct in a licensed brothel, also with being armed, having no night pass, and with damaging property. Evidence was led at considerable length, and the charge was found proven. The Magistrate in passing sentence said that such lawlessness could not be tolerated in a British Colony. If another case of the same kind came before him, the prisoners should be most severely dealt with. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th defendants would each be fined $100, or suffer imprisonment for six months with hard labour; and each would have to enter into a recognizance of $100, with two sureties of $50, to be of good behaviour for nine months; in default to be committed from date of conviction. The 5th and 6th defendants, who did not seem to have taken such an active part in the affair, would have each to find security in $20, with two sureties of $10, to be of good behaviour for three months.

Canton.

19th May.

Among the small group of foreigners who in China have shewn commendable zeal in geographical research the past ten years, General Mesny is not the least persevering, although as yet he has not published a consecutive narrative of his journeys or of his sojournings in the interior. That his experiences of the past two years have been as diversified as the scenery through which his journey hence toward the wide North-West has conducted him, the glimpses of them afforded by his occasional letters to local acquaintances have served to apprise us, whilst vividly illustrating the conditions of life among peoples of different races well calculated to excite an interest compensative to the foreign traveller for the personal hazard incurred; albeit that is not a little, as his former reports have shewn.

In view of it and of his cherished purpose, it is gratifying to read in his letter to a Missionary friend of his, dated "Lan Chau Fu, 19th February 1881," the capital of Kan-Suh province, that he expected to start two days after for Hami, *en route* to Ili (Kuldsha); "whence," as he says, "it may be difficult to correspond with friends." He adds that there was much talk of war with Russia and an appearance of eagerness for it; but that he inculcates "Peace with Honour." You will observe that Lan Chau is seated on the south bank of the Hwang-ho (Yellow-river) just at the remarkable bend or sweep in its course near the western extremity of the Great Wall, in which an almost corresponding bend has been constructed; that his most direct route to Hami trends North-west, thence to Turfan (though of this he says nothing) about due West, and thence onward, apparently, West by North to the border of Kuldsha. This sketch of his journey carries my thoughts back to the period of Lord Napier's coming to Canton, and the consequences to the Hong Merchant and others banished to Ili ("*the* cold Country") for life; who after leaving Lan Chau, as General Mesny was about doing, must have felt that he was being "*cast into outer darkness*," for looking at the map one sees the contrast between a thickly-peopled country and a desolate region with few cities or towns, and in the distance extensive deserts and long mountain chains.

NOTES FROM SZE-CHUAN.

Lan-chow, Saturday, Feb. 12.

This day I paid my third visit of Inspection to the Cloth Factory, and I regret to say that it was not at all satisfactory. I was especially invited to go by the Joint Superintendents, Yang Ming-K'yin, a Tao-tai of the Hoe-pu, and Lai-chang, General and Superintendent of the Lan-chou Arsenal. I was invited for noon, but on my arrival neither of the Chiefs were there to receive me, and when they arrived they had so much other business to do, that I could not get to speak to them, so two small Wei-yüans, of the 9th class, were sent to show me around, but the time allowed us was too short to examine things properly. I however, ascertained that the coarse wool, though already too coarse to do anything, is piled on the ground-floor to rot, that only 20 per cent of it is fit to make coarse flannel, 30 per cent railway rugs, and 50 per cent waste being coarse and full of straws. Impossible to make good yarn from it, and when the yarn is not good, nothing can be produced worth the name of flannel or cloth. Even for blankets the material is coarse. I found the honest and intelligent Foreign director at work: frilling Cloth, the dirtiest operation in the Factory, which ought to be managed by a separate instructor, is thus left to the Chief. His orders or directions have been neglected and ignored, in a most inexplicable manner. A member of the well-known Strom Family, cloth-weavers, Burtscheid, deserves more respect and consideration than he gets here: being ignorant of the Chinese language, he has suffered in consequence. Having only a "Pidgin English" speaking, Cantonese as an Interpreter for the German instructors, shows a want of insight to their own interest by the local Government. The apprentices, though willing and obedient, are very stupid, but it is expected they will learn in a few months, what it takes years to learn by intelligent Foreigners. H. E. Tsoh Tsung-tang, with the best intentions for the welfare of these North-west Provinces, has spared neither money nor pains, to import excellent plant and machinery, and the several foreign directors or instructors necessary to teach the natives the manufacture of cloth on foreign principles, but his efforts are ill paid, owing to the want of proper management.

Friday, Feb. 13.

The receptions at the Governor General's Palace, are fixed for every 5th day of the Chinese Moons, thus on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, etc., all classes of officials are expected to present themselves at the Yamén, where their cards are taken up in batches according to rank, commencing with the Provincial Treasurer, Judge and Tao-tais, or Lieutenant Governors, and so on, down to the lowest officials. The Governor then plucks the cards of those whom he does not wish to receive, the others are invited to enter, entertained with tea and conversation, then borned out to the proper distance from the reception room. Those who have special business ask for a special interview, and it is usually granted. This morning I presented myself at the Palace, to take my leave of H.E., intending to depart for Hami on Monday next. After all the officials had been received my card was taken up, but it was returned with the usual excuses that H.E. was indisposed, and could not receive. A passport is being prepared, and will be sent me when ready, together with a letter of introduction to H.E. Liu Kin-tang, Commander-in-chief of Imperial Forces beyond the Great Wall. I am told that Hami is famous for Fair Women, and Brave-men, and Fiery Steeds of excellent breed, on the backs of which, even Monarchs do not disdain to enthrone themselves. Sharp-swords and clear consciences are also at the service of such as require them. *Nous verrons.*

I regret to say, that the nature of my report on the Lan-chou Cloth-Factory, has caused a great deal of uneasiness amongst all the employees. The Foreigners think I want to cut them out, and the Chinese do not like to have their shortcomings exposed, but expect that a lot of stupid natives can learn to make fine broad cloth with a lot of rotten wool as coarse as horse-hair. Some people do not like to hear the truth, and I can't help it. Some say black is white, and red is no colour at all! I don't!

PIONEER.

China.

NINGPO.

(From Courier Correspondent.)

May 10.

If any visitor to Ningpo should miss the old rusty English cannon and other guns which have been lying on the City walls, and in our streets for so many years, it will be satisfactory to know that at last they are of some use, in making shell, &c. Large numbers of coolies have been busy carrying them to the factory in the city. When we were in the midst of our excitement about the threatened war, among the material sent for use were two electric machines. The artizans who were supposed to know all the necessary arts of warfare were purchased with the two machines, and did not know what to do with them. Distinguished strangers were invited to inspect them, and said they were simply telegraphic instruments, and were of no use for the purpose for which they were sent—the firing of torpedoes.

The Mandarins asked our local scientists to investigate upon the best system of batteries, and they pronounced them incapable of firing torpedoes, but might be used for telegraphic purposes. The instruments are now in beautiful working order, and the Taotai is so pleased with them, that he has determined to have a telegraphic line from Chinhai to the Yamen in Ningpo.

Our foreign residents have been getting less year by year, until our population is but a small item of its former self. This year an unusual number of families have gone to seek a change in their home lands. Others are just on the point of going. Custom house officers are having their usual removals; added to this our respected Consul (English) goes home for a rest. In a few months there will probably be fewer foreigners in Ningpo than there have ever been since we had an English Settlement.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette.)

Admiral Enomoto has resigned his appointment as minister to France and accepted the position of an official of the first rank in the Household Department.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that engineers have been despatched to Gunma-ken to commence a tunnel through a mountain called Shimidzugoye, and to make a new road between Takasaki and Niigata fifty miles in length, the cost of which is estimated at 300,000 yen.

The *Tsuin Nippo* says that the mint at Osaka is hard at work just now in converting bullion sent from China into Chinese coin.

On Monday last (9th) a guard on the railway between Kanagawa and Tokio was run over by a train and killed.

HIS MAJESTY KING KALAKAUA.

On Saturday (7th) H. E. the Governor drove down to Singapore in his four-in-hand, in full uniform, and returned the call of H. M. the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Afterwards, His Majesty and suite drove with His Excellency to the Reservoir, with which His Majesty expressed himself highly pleased. Yesterday afternoon (9th) His Majesty held a reception at Government House, when many officials and other gentlemen and ladies were presented. Owing to shortness of notice, however, many who would otherwise have attended were prevented from doing so. In the evening His Excellency and Lady Weld gave a large official dinner in honour of His Majesty, at which Admiral Aslambegoff and Prince Torlonia were also present. After the Queen's health had been proposed by His Majesty, the Governor proposed that of King Kalakaua in nearly the following terms:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and to express the hearty welcome with which we greet him, both personally, and as the successor of a line of Kings who have done so much to elevate and advance their people; and indeed, in welcoming His Majesty, we are welcoming, not one who is travelling merely for his personal amusement or information, but a Prince who is actively engaged in seeking to promote the best interests of his country.

Again, we welcome him, not only as the sovereign of a country interesting in itself, interesting from the brave and intelligent character of its native race, but which also is interesting to us owing to the many relations it has had with England, and the large part that we, in common with America and France, have had in assuring its independence, and in promoting the great, and, allowing for circumstances, almost unexampled progress it has made since the days of Cook.

Your Majesty will, I hope, permit me to add, that I myself cherish an especial love for the Hawaiian islands and for their inhabitants. I have floated on their seas in calms and in storms, and seen, high above the clouds, the great round back of Mauna Kea and the sharper outline of Mauna Loa. I have climbed their mountains, traversed their uplands, dived into their ravines and fertile valleys, penetrated their forests, and gazed with almost blinded eyes into the glare of the craters and lava pits of their volcanoes. I have also enjoyed the civilization and hospitalities of their chief city. But wherever I went, and under the most varied circumstances, I met everywhere the same heartiness of good-will amongst all classes and conditions of your Majesty's subjects, and from them I received some instances of special kindness which will never leave my memory.

Your Majesty, therefore, will readily believe that it affords me a very particular pleasure to have the honour of receiving you as my guest, and of now proposing your Majesty's health; and that pleasure is enhanced because your health and welfare are so intimately bound up and closely connected with the welfare of your country and of your people; and that it should be so is itself an additional crown to Royalty. Ladies and Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink the health of His Majesty Kalakaua I., King of the Hawaiian Islands.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

Even in ordinary times the arrival of a new Governor could never fail to excite interest in the Colony. Much more is such an event important and interesting at this most exceptional season. We have already expressed our opinion that it would have been better for South Africa and more conducive to the peace of mind of her Majesty's Government if the Liberal Ministry had been more decisive in their recognition of the acute character of the crisis in which the Conservative Government left this country. Doubtless every effort was made by interested persons to conceal from their eyes symptoms which would have imperatively commanded rapid and definite action; but it is a pity that they did not exhibit more independent reliance upon their own judgment and their own strongly expressed convictions. We think it hardly imaginative to suppose that, had the new Ministry been quick to act upon their conviction that a momentous crisis had been reached in South Africa, and promptly substituted Sir Hercules Robinson for Sir Bartle Frere, peace would now prevail in Basutoland, Pondoland, and the Transkei, and the strain in the Transvaal would never have reached the horrible point of revolt, murder, and civil war. If such prompt exchange had cost Sir Hercules heavy self-sacrifice, we are very sure that his devotion to the Empire and to public duty would have carried him through with it. However, our present business is not with such retrospective considerations, but simply with the pleasant task of offering his Excellency, for our part, a hearty welcome to these shores. He reaches us amidst storm, perplexity and sorrow. His predecessor came amidst a profound peace that soon, alas, proved the harbinger of dreadful events. That Governor's own share in the blame for those events will be hotly disputed for a long period to come by different classes of minds. We only say here that we wish a very different lot for the able and distinguished official who now comes amongst us. None will be more fully aware than he that he comes at a time when we sorely need all his wisdom, calmness, and courage. His task is a serious one. May it bring him credit and comfort. May disturbance subside into peace, and gloom brighten into prosperity under his tenure of office; and may he never know what it is to have spoken one word or performed one act in this country liable to reproach as a wilful cause of human sorrow.—*Cape Argus.*

THE INFLUX OF CHINESE TO SYDNEY.

(Morning Herald, April 21.)

Inquiries we have been able to make regarding the influx of Chinese into this colony have elicited information of a not very encouraging nature. We suggested last week that if the visitation was to be regarded as an exceptional thing, which would soon cease, there might not be much to complain about, but that if it were the first ripple of a steady flowing tide, the question would have a more serious aspect. Within about a fortnight upwards of 2000 Chinese have arrived, and we understand that there is now a very large number afloat *en route* from Hongkong to this colony. The question that is prompted by this migration is, what has caused it? and it is a question not very easy to answer. So far as this colony is concerned, there has been no special cause for it, further than the general prosperity of the community, which, however, is scarcely sufficient to account for the migration of such numbers of an alien race hitherward. The Chinese who are here appear as greatly exercised in mind as the Europeans at the sudden arrival of so many of their countrymen. They deny that the new comers are under engagement to persons either here or in China, and explain that the exodus from the home country is occasioned by the great depression which exists there. The poorer classes, from whom the emigrants are drafted, have to face the prospects of starvation in their own country, or seek the wherewithal to keep body and soul together in some country where their energies would have freer and more profitable scope. The new comers are described by some of their countrymen, who have already made homes for themselves in this city, as ignorant people, who are unable to either read or write. It is only by great selfdenial that they are able to scrape together sufficient money (about £8, we believe) to pay for their passage to Australia; and the great part of them are almost penniless when they land here. Some of the Chinese merchants in Sydney expressed to our reporter their belief that now the tide of Chinese immigration to these shores has commenced, we shall have a steady influx, and that before the year is out 20,000 Chinese will land at this port, unless some check can be put upon the inflow. Instead of being, as many people think, a source of profit to the Chinese employers of labour here, the immigrants prove a serious burden, for they have to be housed and fed until they can be sent, or forced to go, into the country. In reply to a question as to why they admitted the strangers into their houses, the answer was: What can we do? They are our countrymen, and if we did not admit them they will fall into the hands of the police. A document has been placed in our hands, signed by a respectable Chinese resident, which states that the majority of Chinese merchants and residents in Sydney are averse to the wholesale importation of Chinese to this colony such as is now taking place.

Dead Letters.

Allan, J. G., Kimberley, South Africa, ... 1
Barlowitz, W., Poste Restante, Yokohama, ... 1
Barnett, Miss, 36, Morgan Street, East London, ... (s.) 1
Berkeley, G. A., Bangkok, ... 1
Blanche, Capt., Marine Board Office, Adelaide, ... (s.) 1
Burrell, W., Great Western Railway, Paddington, ... (s.) 1
Cheet, Mina, Boarding House Keeper, Calcutta, ... 1
Cleland, Mrs. E., 2,637, Caroline Street, St. Louis, Mo., ... 1
Crouch, J. E., H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, Portsmouth, ... (s.) 2
Elmore, Dr J. F., Washington, U.S.A., 1
Entwistle, J. C., Ship *Sacramento*, Manila, ... 1
Dearse, Capt., Ship *Centennial*, Anjer, Java, ... 1
Elliott, Miss, Stirling Terrace, Glebe, Sydney, ... 1
Ford, C., Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Hongkong (refused), ... 1
G. N. Telegraph Co., Boston, U.S.A., ... 1
MacCarthy, Dr., G. P. O., Sydney, ... 1
McIntyre, A., S. S. *Martaban*, Singapore, ... (s.) 1
Mongan, James, Canton, ... 1
Manley, Mrs., Birkenhead, Cheshire, (s.) 1
Mee Loong & Co., Samarang, ... 1
Meenan, Miss, Tunalafoyle, Tyrone, Ireland, ... 1
Murton, N., 11, Mincing Lane, London, 1
Nellaeu, T., Rendebjiorg, Denmark, ... 1
Nettle, W., 64, New Street, Kennington Park Road, London, ... 1
Non A Man, Singapore (Registered), ... 1
Nordt, Miss M., care of Gantz Brothers, Madras, ... 1
Park, W., 115, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, ... 1
Pederson, Carl, 106, South 14th Street, St. Louis, Mo., ... 1
Roberts, W., 26, Queen Street, Chippendale, N.S.W., ... 1
Sanford, Mrs G., Bible House, New York, ... 1
Sauen, Miss E., 215, Betts Street Cincinnati, ... 1
Spoffer, H., 238, Stuart Street, San Francisco, ... 1
Sullivan, W., 67, Brunswick Road, London, ... (s.) 1
Tarbone, F., 45, Crosby Street, New York, ... 1
Thorose, M. M., Hongkong, ... 1
Weld, W. F. & Co., Singapore, ... 1
Wright, Mrs W., 101, Grundy Street, Poplar, ... (s.) 1
Wood, A. G., P. O. Box, 1,607 San Francisco, ... 1

☞ The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days, they will be opened and returned to the writers.—(s) Posted at Shanghai.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881.

Quotations.

Hongkong, *May* 21.

OPIUM—New Patna,	cash,	$573¾ a 580
" Old "	cash,	—
" New Benares,	cash,	572½
" Old "	cash,	—
" New Malwa,	credit,	660
	Allowance, Taels	20
" Old Malwa,	credit,	720
	Allowance, Taels	48

Exchange.

Bank, Wire,	3/8½
" Demand,	3/8⅝
" 30 days' sight,	3/8¾
" 4 months' sight,	3/9½
Credits, "	3/9½
Documentary, 4 months' sight,	3/9⅝
India, Wire,	225
" demand,	225½
Shanghai, demand,	72⅞
" 30 days' sight, private	73⅜
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	$27.60
Sovereigns,	$5.37

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 97 % prem.
Union Ins. Soc. of C'ton, $1,650 p. share.
China Traders' Ins. Co., $1,650 p. share.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,100 per share.
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 790 p. share.
Chinese Ins. Co., $305 per share.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., $965 per sh.,
China Fire Ins. Co., $285 per sh.,
H.K. & W. Dock, 47 % prem.
H. C. M. S.-boat Co., $30 prem.
S'hai Steam Nav., Tls. 3 per s. nominal.
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 160 p. share.
Hongkong Gas Co., $82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Co., $100 per share
China Sugar Ref. Co., $180 p. share
Do. Debentures, 3 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, "
H.K. Ice Co.'s shares, $127½ per share.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, *May* 21.

Barometer—	9 a.m.	30.066
Do.	1 p.m.	30.018
Do.	4 p.m.	—
Thermometer—	9 a.m.	83
Do.	1 p.m.	87
Do.	4 p.m.	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 a.m.	79
Do. Do.	1 p.m.	79
Do. Do.	4 p.m.	—
Do. Maximum		87
Do. Minimum over night		79

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	*Name.*	*From.*
Sept.		
3,	Wylo,	London
15,	Lizzie Bell,	Antwerp
Oct.		
15,	Xenia,	London
Nov.		
19,	Christine,	Cardiff
Dec.		
2,	Therese,	Dover
3,	Laurens,	Hamburg
4,	Anna Camp,	Cardiff
8,	Laura,	Hamburg
13,	Northern Light,	Cardiff
Jan.		
1,	Lucy A. Nickels,	Penarth
1,	Minerva,	Cardiff
5,	Sir John Lawrence,	Cardiff
6,	Rockhurst,	Penarth
7,	Clarissa B. Carver,	New York
7,	H. H. McGilvery,	Cardiff
13,	Highlander,	New York
15,	Hilda Maria,	Swansea
17,	Creswell,	Liverpool
31,	Huguenot,	Cardiff
Feb.		
1,	Melusine,	Cardiff
2,	P. G. Carvill,	Penarth
5,	Chusan,	London
6,	Freeman,	Liverpool
11,	Bertha,	Penarth
14,	C. F. Sargent,	Cardiff
15,	Invincible,	L'pool v. Cardiff
16,	Wilna,	Cardiff
21,	Astoria,	Cardiff
March.		
3,	India,	London
8,	Hermes,	Cardiff
10,	Kamtchatka (s.)	London
11,	Elwell,	Cardiff
11,	Wycliffe (s.)	Antwerp
11,	Abbie Carver,	New York
11,	Star of China,	Falmouth
12,	North American,	Liverpool
15,	Denbighshire,	Cardiff
17,	Nearchus,	Cardiff
19,	Venice (s.)	Newcastle
24,	Daniel Barnes,	Cardiff
26,	Laurel,	Gravesend
30,	India,	Cardiff
30,	Flora,	Hamburg
30,	Kaisow,	London
April.		
1,	Lucile,	Liverpool
1,	John C. Munro,	London
1,	Elmstone,	London
1,	Clara,	London
2,	Ambassador,	London
4,	Don Quixote,	Cardiff
5,	Chili,	Cardiff
7,	Daniel Barnes,	Newport
8,	Glenavon (s.)	G'gow v. L'don
10,	Vorwaarts (s.)	Antwerp
13,	Figaro,	Liverpool
24,	Glenearn, (s.)	London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Euphrates. Jason.
Sarpedon. Glengyle.
Merionethshire. Bothwell Castle.

At Liverpool.

Glaucus (s.) Nestor (s.)
Ulysses.

At Cardiff.

Landseer. New Era.

At Bristol.

Raven.

ICED PEG.

Ah, once again I hear
That sound to memory dear,
That voice which crieth clear,
In accents fine,
When round the goblet's rim,
The icy crystals swim,
And strike the glassy brim
With ring divine!

As sometimes village bells,
Heard far o'er moorland fells,
Ring out a chime which tells
Of joys gone by.
When schoolboy's Lenten grief
At Easter found relief,
Or, crowned with holly leaf,
St. Yule drew nigh.

So now, with toil fore-done,
Beneath a tropic sun,
I seek my leisure won
With boyish glee.
And hear the tongues of ice,
Like bells of Paradise,
Repeat that Lethe lies,
Iced Peg, in thee!

—*Pekin, in "Pioneer."*

AUTUMN IN SCOTLAND.

[From Raban; or, Life-Splinters. By Walter C. Smith.]

Here is a pretty bit of "word-painting:"—

A clear, crisp, Autumn day. Autumn is Scotch,
And lingers lovingly among the hills,
Knee-deep in golden bracken, and golden grass
That tints the moor, what time the purple heather
Withers to brown, and golden pendants hang
On the slim, drooping birch—the golden time
Of all the Northern year.

You shall find spring,
Joyous with bursting life, in English lanes...
Green are the meadows there, and green the leaves
Opening, with various shade, in chestnut whorles,
And feathery birch, and plane and beech and lime,
And late ash-bud and oak—the many tints
Like many colours, yet one flush of green
From the young life of the year.

But Autumn loves,
The ferny braes, the brown heath on the hills,
The lichened rocks, orange and grey and black,
The harebell and the foxglove in the shaws,
The brisk and nimble air upon the moor,
The flying cloud that scuds across the blue,
Its shadow hurrying o'er the sunlit brow
Of the still mountain, and the sleepy loch
Quivering as in a dream of coot and tern
Or leaping trout; thither the antlered stag
Leads forth his hinds to water at the dawn:
And life is at full pitch of beauty then,
When verging to its close.

This is a fair specimen of Dr Smith's blank verse. We may end with a specimen different both in form and matter from that which we have quoted:—

Has he done wrong, who, as the years go past,
In loneliness, knowing it all in vain,
As he has loved before, to love again,
Brings to his home another bride at last?
Tender and kind, he cherishes his mate,
More tenderly the more he feels that she
Gets not the perfect love which ought to be.
The guerdon and the bliss of wife's estate;
For while he gently kisses her fond lips,
It is another face that meets his gaze;
And he is stung by words of love or praise
Which, the truth known would darken with eclipse.

O sorrow and shame! that while he lies beside
The trusting one, he in the silence hears
His heart throb for the love of other years,
And calm to her whom he has made his bride.

—*Athenæum.*

NEW GUINEA MASSACRES.

CRUISE OF THE "ANNIE."

The following is Captain Frier's narrative of his late eventful cruise:—

I reached Teste Island on the 17th January, and found there H. M. S. *Emerald*. She sailed on the 18th for Brooker Island, and I afterwards learned that she opened fire with shell and killed two natives, carrying away another, who was given up as a murderer of the teachers. While I was lying becalmed off Teste Island 20 Brooker Islanders arrived, whom I recognised as part of the murderous band who have been committing many atrocities, and learned from friendly natives that their intention was to secure the assistance of the Teste Islanders in endeavouring to capture my vessel. I, however, kept a good watch and never gave them a chance of taking me by surprise, and they knew pretty well that my crew were well armed and would stand by me in case of an open attack. While here I heard of a European vessel having been wrecked, or taken, and that three white women were kept prisoners on one of the islands, but although I spent two days in searching and enquiring, I could find nothing to authenticate the report. On the 27th I anchored off Seal Island, the chief of which, "Bier Bier," is, I believe, the leader of the murderers; he would be easily identified by the loss of two fingers of his right hand, which were shot off four years ago. On the 28th I reached Kalouma, where I found my people all well, with the exception of the Cook, who had long been suffering from congestion of the lungs. My men had given up all hopes of seeing me again, or of being relieved, and had for several weeks been compelled to desist from fishing, in order to defend themselves. The natives of Renard Island and of the Louisaides were hovering round the station to the number of 400 or 500 men, and had made three determined attacks, but each time my men having been warned by the friendly natives of Ocrina, were prepared, and beat them off after a brisk fire. On the 2nd February, I went to Mewstone and selected a small islet off the shore for a station, so small that I could hardly be surrounded by canoes without hearing or seeing the enemy. On the 4th I went ashore on the mainland of Mewstone, and found a portion of the wreck of the "Annie Books." I also found some huts floored and roofed with the lining and deck planks of that vessel. A short distance in the scrub I found beef-casks and portions of ship furniture, and scattered about, a quantity of human bones chopped into small pieces, which I collected for decent burial. I saw no natives then, but in the evening several were noticed watching us from their look-out on the top of Mewstone. On the 6th I went to Kalouma for stores, and on the 11th returned to the station. On the 12th, my largest boat laden with wood, went down in a whirlwind, carrying with her anchor, chains, &c. My men informed me that they were several times attacked by the natives, who came down from their mountain fastness and fired on the boats, but the boatmen were well armed and always beat them, once landing and pursuing them a considerable distance into the scrub. On one occasion the Ocrini friendlies interposed and prevented a sudden attack on my men. On the 14th I went on shore with 6 men for cocoa-nut leaves, and for nearly an hour the natives kept up a fire upon our small party, the bullets whistling unpleasantly near, but I never returned the fire, because I hoped to decoy them out of the jungle into the open, where I was prepared to take ample vengeance for the murder of my old comrades belonging to the "Annie Books." We kept so well in line with the stumps and trees that no one was hurt, and although there is evidently some among them who know the use of fire-arms, the bulk of the natives fire for bravado, and without aim. On the evening of the 14th I went to Staten Island, where the Dingy was fired upon from the shore; we returned the fire and the natives fled. We found here other portions of the "Annie Books" furniture. On the 16th returned to station and on the 17th March another attack was made on my men, but was frustrated through the friendly services of the Ocrini natives, who have all along remained true to the whites. Again on the 25th March we were attacked with rifles, spears, &c., but we were well armed and ready, and drove them back howling into the scrub, where we did not follow to ascertain their loss, being glad to have ourselves escaped without a scratch. When we were sailing along the coast, and when we were anchored near the shore, the natives kept jeering at us, and trying by the use of some abominable English expletives, to provoke us to go ashore and "have our heads cut off." The big ships and the smoke and the "pouffs" were derided by rolling up a mat and pointing it at us &c. They fired my curiosity by constantly referring to the skulls they had in their stronghold on Mewstone, and on the 28th March, finding that we were being still attacked, I could not longer either restrain myself or my men, so I determined to attack them on their mountain village, and if possible recover the bones of my old friends. I had 30 men on whom I could depend, and we had 8 rifles 20 muskets, and 6 revolvers, with a fair supply of ammunition. I retained one party to guard the vessel, sent forward the mate with 12 picked men, and kept the third party ready to support him. Our men pressed through the scrub a considerable distance up the side of the mountain before they were discovered by the natives, who opened a scattering fire and threw down some rocks, but when they saw that the assailants were still advancing they turned and fled down the opposite side of the mountain. My men found a large village with a sort of log fort or lookout, in which were found several skulls and human bones. One skull belonging to a European was identified by a Ocrini native as having belonged to the biggest man in the vessel, who of course was poor Colin McRea. The melancholy relics were collected, and after destroying the greater portion of the murderer's den, my men retreated and re-embarked, the natives never showing again that day. On the 7th April arrived at Kerepunu and allowed about 40 or 50 of hitherto friendly natives to board me (unarmed), but they were evidently watching a chance to murder us and capture the vessel, and I narrowly escaped being tumbled overboard by one of the treacherous scoundrels, whom I brought down with the butt-end of a pistol. I then cleared the decks, and was immediately afterwards boarded by a friendly native with a letter from from Mr Beswick, containing the terrible news of the murder of the missionaries at Kalo, and warning me to get away from the coast at once. I was shocked at the death of the teachers and their wives, who had often been very kind to me, and when I thought of the poor little brown babies hacked to pieces, my blood boiled. I wished to heaven that I had a commission, and I could have cleared the world of at least 50 of the wretches very quickly, but prudence prevailed, and I up anchor and made sail for Cooktown. The whole of the coast natives are combined for the purpose of robbing and murdering the whites, and no trader or fisherman will be safe until they have been chastised. I believe that with the sanction of the Government I could, with only my own men, teach them such a lesson as they would remember for many a year. I don't blame the British Officers, who are as anxious to punish the murderers as I am, but I blame the British Government for tying their hands. The natives have already got a considerable number of rifles, and will soon learn to use them, and they are gaining greater confidence after every successive murder. But for the unsettled state of affairs I would have had a good stock of Copra, Jute, &c., at Kerapoona, but I suppose I ought to feel thankful for having brought back my head on my shoulders. I heard from a native teacher that the skull of poor Purdie is kept on the island of Missa or St. Aignan.

THE U. S. CONSULARS COURTS.

(*San Francisco Chronicle*).

John Martin Ross, an American sailor, killed a shipmate on board an American vessel. The ship put into the port of Yokohama, Japan, where Ross was turned over to Van Buren, the American Consul, for trial. He was tried—after a fashion—found guilty, and sentenced to death. The President commuted his sentence to life imprisonment; and on landing here a few day ago, in custody of an officer, on his way to a State prison in the State of New York, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, on the 31st of this month. The object of the writ is to test the validity of the Yokohama trial and the judgment of the Consular Court.

We have no doubt that Judge Sawyer will decide the case in exact conformity with the law; and what we are now writing has no reference to this particular case whatever, further than to point some general remarks on the practice of our Consular Court in like cases, and on the law that governs and regulates such practice. It is a relic of a decayed Roman law, which empowered the first magistrate of that Republic, when at the head of its legions in a foreign country, to try, decide and execute criminals without appeal. It was long ago practically abandoned by all civilized nations, and though our law appears to give the condemned the benefit of appeal, the practice is still one that can hardly be regarded as less than abominable, considering the character of many of the men who hold consular offices under the United States; and in saying this we have no thought of impeaching the character of Mr Van Buren, Consul at Yokohama. It is clearly in violation of the Constitution, which the members of Congress who passed it each took a solemn oath to support. The Constitution reaches wherever the American flag is planted, and a citizen of the United States or a sailor serving under that flag, whether at home or abroad, or in whatever American court, is entitled to all the rights which that Constitution gives to any citizen in any State or Territory of the Union. The fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:—

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

A sailor in the mercantile marine is not in the category of exceptions. And any law of Congress which puts him there manifestly violates the clause of the article above quoted, and ought to be repealed. Whether Ross should be discharged as a free man or not is not for us to say pending the consideration of his case by the Circuit Judge of a United States Court. But as to the law itself we have no scruples in denouncing it as an unconstitutional abomination.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

(*Gazette*).

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, of 14th April, contains the text of an interesting memorial, purporting to be addressed to his excellency the Daijo Daijin, by their excellencies Okuma Shigenobu and Ito Hirobumo, and detailing the grounds for the formation of a separate State Department to be termed the Bureau of Commerce and Agriculture. The following is a careful translation:—

"Financial reform, lately inaugurated, has had for its chief object the substitution of simplicity for complexity in government administration, thereby securing all possible general improvement in national affairs. The changes for the benefit of local governments are set out in notification No. 48; and the first measure towards the same end in the central government was announced in the notification offering all industrial works belonging to the government for sale; but the real foundation of improvement must be the proper sub-division of business. An order recently issued to each department to simplify its business has had a good effect on the branches, but not on the general executive. To effect a more complete reform in the conduct of departmental affairs it is urgently necessary that all those sub-departments having control over husbandry and trade should be amalgamated into one independent department. Under the present system, all matters relating to agriculture and merchant shipping are controlled by the agricultural bureau and general post office, branches of the home department; those relating to commerce by the board of trade, a branch of the finance department; while no office in connection with industry has existed since the industrial board, a branch of the public works department, was abolished. On examination into what has been done by these bureaux, we find that the duties for which they were established, namely, to lay down systematic rules for the encouragement and protection of husbandry and trade, and to stimulate those industries without favour or partiality, have been made mere minor objects, and the bureaux have, in many cases, transgressed the proper limit of encouragement and protection, by themselves engaging in certain industries, or making advances of capital to a few privileged persons, thereby interfering with the operations of farmers and traders; the object of these bureaux in so acting having been to place before the people, as examples to be followed, what the bureaux themselves, or persons protected by the bureaux, could achieve. By this action these bureaux have unknowingly become involved in objectionable competion with the people for profits. This condition of public business must be altered; moreover, the present system of division under two chief departments is attended with inconvenience, an occasional duplication of business, and an increased expenditure as the following figures will show:—

		Yen.
Agricultural Bureau. Expenditure		314,479
Post Office	,,	1,163,364
Do. Marine Office	,,	55,708
(*Mitsui Bishi subsidy excluded.*)		
Board of Trade ...	,,	66,617
Grain store office	,,	31,941
Forest Office ...	,,	200,000
Total	,,	1,832,109

To which must be added expenditure on the Mita training establishment, agricultural college, and Shimosa farm, under the agricultural bureau, amounting to 144,793 yen, making a grand total of 1,976,901 yen.

"When the business of these various bureaux is merged into one department, there will be no difficulty in saving some portion of the expense; and even if economy does not result there will be simplification of business and improvement in trade and husbandry. Such a change, therefore, securing improvement, and diminishing instead of increasing expenditure, is a point in financial reform. With regard to the postal service, as it is connected with foreign countries, it is proper to leave it in a partially independent state; consequently the administration of that service will be untouched, but it will be transferred (from the home department) to the proposed agricultural and commercial department.

"In Austria, husbandry, trade and public works, form one department; in Germany, France and Italy, there is a special department for husbandry and trade; and in countries where there is no special department, the business is performed by other departments. From this it is clear that trade and husbandry are not less important than public works and other business. The postal service has become extensive, embracing international treaties, consequently in some countries it is an independent department; while in others it forms a semi-independent department.

"These are reasons why we recommend the formation of a new department, etc., etc."

(Signed) Okuma Shigenobu, Sangi.
Ito Hirobumi ,,
,, ,,

THE OPIUM TRADE.

At Darlington, on the 12th inst., Mr J. W. Pease, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting on the opium traffic with China. The hon. member reviewed the history of the question from the date of the Treaty of Tientsin to that of the issue of the last official papers to Parliament. He contended that, by reducing war expenditure and excess of expenditure on unproductive public works and by natural recuperation springing from the more legitimate trades in India, the Indian revenue might be held harmless, and yet the Indian Government cease to be official promoters of the opium traffic with China. He furthermore held that those statesmen misinterpreted their countrymen who did not perceive that the English people would rather endure monetary sacrifice than participate in that great wrong, and could better afford to make sacrifice now to meet the complaints of China than hereafter, perhaps, ineffectually to avert disaster and disgrace. On the same day, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr David M'Laren:—"That the attention of this Chamber having been called to the subject of the opium trade between India and China are of the opinion that, in the words of a special committee of the House of Commons, the demoralising effects of the opium trade are incontestable and inseparable from its existence; that it is maintained against the persistent opposition of the Chinese Government; that it exercises a most injurious influence on the export of British manufactures to China; that on these grounds the policy hitherto pursued by this country in relation to the said trade ought to be reversed, and that the alleged exigencies of the revenue of British India are no valid reasons to the contrary, and that a petition embodying this resolution be sent to the Lord-Advocate for presentation to the House of Commons."

Mr J. W. Pease's resolutions in reference to the Opium Trade stand first on the House of Commons' notice paper for the 26th inst. Forms of petition in support of the resolutions have been issued. The opponents of the trade feel that the shortness of the time, and the intervention of the Easter holidays, militate against the movement, and they desire that petitions should be hurried up, and that those who favour Mr Pease's motion should put themselves in communication with their representatives in the House of Commons.

THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB DINNER THE OTHER DAY.

The first annual dinner of the New York Press Club took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Responses to toasts were made by General Grant, General Sherman, Commodore Nicholson, Henry Ward Beecher, Benson J. Lossing, John Foord, Judge Noah Davis, Lawrence Barrett, Judge Gedney, and the Mayor of New York. Letters of regret were read from President Hayes, General Garfield, General Chester A. Arthur, and General Hancock.

General Sherman, in the course of his speech, said: I am very glad indeed to look into the faces of those who send forth to the world the opinions of the New York Press, which I confess does in a manner govern the United States and influence the whole world. I regard the Press as the abstract chronicle of the times, and you, gentlemen, are charged with the duty of collecting the material which goes to influence human action to-day, and to prepare material for history for all time to come. Therefore, I regard your profession as an honourable one, and I hope you will merit its highest honours. (Applause.) I have come in contact with nearly every class of your profession and have encountered amongst them some of your noblest exemplars. It was my good fortune to travel in years gone by with Stanley. (Applause and cheers.) He was one of you, and for enterprise, intelligence, and manliness of character, I regard him as a high type of the modern newspaper man. I also, when abroad some years ago, fell in with MacGahan, a distinguished, kind-hearted, thorough gentleman, conscious of his duty and anxious to please those with whom he travelled. I lamented his death as much as any member of his own family; and recently I have learned of the death of another young man for whom I formed a strong attachment, who travelled with us in Kansas and over the plains of the Far West. I regret that he is among the missing, and I lament his death from among your number. I refer to Jerome B. Stillson. (Applause.) With such types before you, the younger members of the fraternity and the most of those whom I see can take them for an example, and profit by their example, for following their lead they certainly will attain an honourable position among men of all professions and all classes. (Applause.) I have been sometimes considered hostile to the Press. And I want to say that if any of you have derived that notion from any of your own papers—(laughter)—I beg that you will dismiss it, for no man holds in higher honour the true offices of the Press of this city, or of this country, than I do. (Applause and cheers.) Like all good things, it is subject to abuse. It sometimes drifts towards common gossip, but when it does it departs from its true sphere, which is of a higher and nobler type.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said:—"If newspapers be regarded as a necessary evil, they are a blessed evil. They are an evil that is for man's benefit. I divide the regular newspapers into two classes: the class that, like rivers, brings some soil from every latitude on the continent but carries commerce on its bosom, and the class that like sluggish streams carry miasma and death. With the latter class of news you have nothing to do. (Laughter.) In speaking of newspapers I do not mean to refer only to those of New York and Brooklyn. When I look at the newspapers of Cincinnati and St. Louis, and, above all, of Chicago, I see that as magnets of news they have no need to be afraid of newspapers from New York. In the Book that I am accustomed occasionally to select passages from it is stated that a man of great wickedness is called the child of darkness. Now, I have thought that if the city of New York were made of glass, so that a man could see what his neighbour was doing, the morality of the city would rise 50 per cent. in a year. (Laughter.) What men do in the sight of men are the best things; and the newspaper acts as the sun acts, pouring light on life. A system of newspapers which reveal the moral like of a community is wholesome. Men are attacked who should not be attacked, and other men are not assailed who should be bombarded. (Laughter). This, however, is due to the imperfections of human life rather than to the newspapers. A man of substance and character needs not to fear the newspapers, and, in the long run, if he can stand right, they will give him character and position. (Applause.) I am greatly indebted to the Press, for I don't think I should have amounted to much in the way of influence if the newspapers hadn't printed so many of my sermons. My church will not hold very many—about 2700 to 3000—and of all the things selected by men to be forgotten I think that sermons have the first choice. (Laughter.) I look at the newspapers night and morning—that is, as a good man reads the prayer-book—glancing over the heads of them. A man who complains the most against the newspaper wants the most to have his name mentioned in it, and would consent to be bombarded for a week to gain that end. (Laughter.)

Donald Orders Broth.—Donald: "What's this?" Waiter: "Broth, sir." Donald: "Hoo aye! Yis! A pease here and a barley's there, and the wan whustlin to the ither 'Where are yo-o-u?'"

A most useful invention for nursery use, called a "Baby-washer," is announced by an American paper; and the inventor describes his infant machine as follows:—"You simply insert the begrimed and molasses-coated infant in an orifice, which can be made any required size by turning for four minutes a cog-wheel with electric attachments. The child glides gently down a highly-polished inclined plane. His lips are met at the terminance by an india-rubber tube, from which the infant can draw actual nourishment of the purest and most invigorating character, secured for the special purpose at great expense, from a choice breed of the Alderney king, raised on the estate of Her Majesty the Queen in the Isle of Wight. While in this compartment, which is plate-glass mirrors, the perturbed spirits of the infant are soothed by its frantic efforts to demolish its own image, reflected in the glass, with a nickel-plated combined tooth-cutter, nail-knife, rattle, and tack-hammer, which is thrust into the baby's hand by an automaton monkey. Fatigued by its destructive efforts, the infant falls to sleep, while the organ attachment plays softly the ravishing melody of 'Put me in my little bed.' Then it slips into the third compartment. Here the body is washed. Another small tube administers a dose of soothing syrup, and the infant glides from the machine, its nails paired and its hair combed, if it has any, ready for the habiliments rendered necessary by the fall of our first parents."

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(*Revised December 1st, 1880.*)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all S. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union.*—The chief countries *not* in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	5 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	10
Registration,	None.
Newspapers	2*
Books & Patterns,	5*

West Indies (Non Union)†, Polivia‡, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay¶.

Letters,	30
Registration,	None.
Newspapers	5
Books & Patterns,	5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, *via Torres Straits* Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; *Via Galle*, Letters 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the ape St. Helena, and Ascension, *via Aden*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† There is Registration to *British* W. India Islands, 10 cents.

‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

¶ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

	Letters per ½ oz. cents.	Registration cents.	Post Cards each cent.	Newspapers per 2 oz. cents.	Books and Patterns, per lb. not exceeding 4 lbs. cents.
Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	10	1	2	2
Between any other two of the following places viz: Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Whampoa, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Kongmun (Canton), Kiungchow (Hainan), Tonquin (f), and the Philippines (f)	5				20

(*d*) Parcels at Book Rates, registry optional.
(*e*) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(*f*) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at place of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Parcels.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made or such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe*, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and *vice versa*.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or $50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2	18 cents.
,, £5	36 ,,
,, £7	54 ,,
,, £10	72 ,,

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to $25 or £5	25 cents.
,, $50 or £10	50 ,,

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

Patterns.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern*. It is *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from his Colony and between the Ports of China, the Postmasters and Agents are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

May 20, 1881.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Allen doza luzar, N. M.	1		Marconetti, Madme	1	
Among, William	1		Marmont, B.	2	1 card
Anderson, Cecil	3		Marshall, Wm.	1	
Andrews, Dr J. A.	1		Mather, Jane	1	
Barnard, R. M.	2	3	Matthews, M.	1	
Burnar, Geo. W.	1		McPhinney, James	2	
Bengkard, Hy.	1		McFarlane, D.	1	
Bezanson, John	1		McMurray, J.	1	
Bidwell, G.	1		Melland, F. W.	1	
Bower, Chinese Store	2		Michell, Major General	1	
Braganca, A. A.	1		Michell Major General	1	1 regd.
Brannigan, A. P.	1		Mitchell, Mrs	1	
Brisset, G. H.		1	Morton, Rev. Z.		1
Brown, Mrs E.	1		Mowe, Jas	1	
Burrows, Robt	1	bk.	Muller, Emil		1 regd.
Carvalho, Sra. Marcellina	1		Neilson, Chs., Late Seaman	1	
Chacham, E.	1	card	s/s Charlton		
Chambers, A. J.	1	pr.	O'Dillon, Miss	1	
Cheong Heng	1		Okezan, C.	1	
Clausen, Th.	1		Pascal, André	1	
Clough, B. P.	1		Paunchoo	1	
Coats, D.	1		Peace, Mr.	1	
Cohen, S. S.	2		Playfair, L. M.	1	
Connor, Foster	1		Richards, R. W.	1	
Cornack, John	1		Rodgers, Arthur		1
Cornforth, John		1	Roh, S.	1	
Cunha, Franco. M.	1		Robertson, R.M.	2	
Damewville, C. H.	1		Rose, A. H.	1	
Dare, Mr	1		Rozario Demlingos	1	
Dias, Maria	1		Rozario, P. A. do		1
Duncan, R. B.	1		Schambach, Jules	1	card
Fajard, Monsr. E.	3	1	Seitz, Christ.		1 bk.
Farrah, Thos.	1	2	Seymour & Co.	1	
Fernandes, V. B.	1		Shaik Camroa	1	regd.
Ford, Capt. Wm.	1		Shelby, James	1	
Frater, A.	1		Silva, Maria, A.	1	
Fressel, Charles	1		Simon, A. S. O.	1	
Gardner, Lieut. F. A.	1		Sloutter, J.	1	
Gordon, Mr	1		Smith, Macadam	1	4 bk.
Grant, John	1		Smith, Mrs Geo.	1	
Green, Capt. S. G.		1	Stamps, Ernest	1	
Grienberg, J.	1		Stretten, R. S.	1	
Hall Henry	2		Sullivan, T. O.	1	
Hands, John	1		Swift, John Thos.	1	
Hervey, Chs.	1		Tanabea, C.		1 regd.
Hong Hi Wan	1		Toung Sang	1	regd.
Horinstein, R.	2	regd.	Loong		
Hue Foke Ngyoon	1		Tseng A Sam Contractor	1	
Huey, B. E.	1				
Hunderson, Dr.	1		Villainil, C.	1	
Ireland, A. H.	1		Sor. Don		
Jacob, Mrs R.	1		Vincenb, Capt.	1	regd.
James, Luis	1	regd.	Chs.		
Jansen, Arthur	1		Voorhies, R. P. Jr.	1	
Jim, (Chinaman)	1		Wee Khee Soon	1	
Johnson, Even		1	Wells, F. M.	1	
Johnson, L. A.	1		White, C. W.	1	
Jones	1		Wing Woo Yuen	1	
Kerpaul, Dossa	1	regd.	Wirth Edmund		1 card
King Sing	1		Wise, Lieut. H. E.	1	
Knight, Edward	1		Wood, Mrs	1	
Lambuth, W.	1		Thomas. L.		
Lee, Geo. H.	1		Wood, Rev. Chs.	1	
Lien, T.	1		Woollam, W.	1	
Long, Capt. M.	1		Wy Sing & Co.	1	
Ludlam, T. E.	2		X. Y. Z.	2	
Luzard, Freves	1		Zedtwitz Baron de	1	
Maass	1		Zimmermann, C.	1	
Mackay, Mrs	1				

For Merchant Ships

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Agnes Muir	1	1	Laurens	1	
Albyn's Isle	1	1

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862,

BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHOROUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Cypripedin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, Perfectly free from Strychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorous Pills, Pilules, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made Public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a RELIABLE Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT AGE, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbago, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fag, or whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, AND NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen, Business Men, and all who are engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Climatic Disease. The Remedial properties of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World, the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates. This increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which reanimates the Exhausted functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World freely offered from Distinguished Families, Private Persons, Military, Naval, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, WANT OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALARIOUS DISEASES, and as a LIVER TONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE.—BEWARE of Mean and Actionable Fraudulent Imitations of my Trade Mark, Phosphodyne with Fictitious addresses that may emanate from Australia or America.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are specially requested to NOTE this, and to pass their Indents through the London Houses, or English Firms of known respectability ONLY, to ensure their being supplied with the Special Medicines prepared solely by Dr. Robert D. Lalor, Bay House, 32 Gaisford Street, London, England. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless Imitation.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street,
LONDON, N.W.

The sole proprietor and originator of Phosphodyne.

Sold by All the Leading Chemists, Merchants and Storekeepers in India and China.

5oc80 1w 8y 25oc82

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877,
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Coug. and Asthma. You are at liberty to s at this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections.—I have prescribed them largely with the best results.

W. B. G——, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraven on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

2ap81 1w 30sep81

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the atty of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhœa, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

5mr81 1w 26t 28au81

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (*Wah Tzze Yat Po*), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr TAM YUK KIU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

The rate for Advertising is considerable moderate.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

Invaluable for the East Indies as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, 43, Mark Lane London, England.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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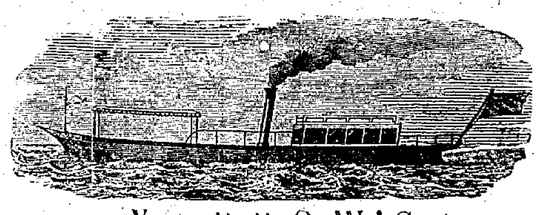
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS' MILK.

USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERIES.

THE ONLY FOOD SPECIALLY FOR INFANTS.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

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CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

*** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

2ap78 1w 1f

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878

NOW READY.

PRICE, $1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW."

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the *China Mail* Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents.) $12 per annum (postage paid $12.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail*.

Intimations.

SMALL CAPITALISTS wishing to establish a business, should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory in their District. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given, previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper.

BARNETT & FOSTER,
Engineers,
23c, Forston Street, London, N.

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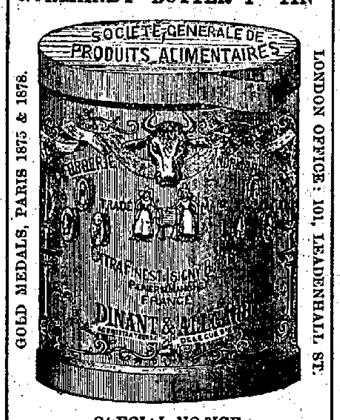
NORMANDY BUTTER IN TIN



SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to give notice to those friends who will keep our Butters that we shall have great pleasure in inserting their names as Importers in our Advertisements, free of charge, if they will advise us of their intention through their friends here. All Butters packed at the Beurrerie, Normande, are warranted not to contain any mixture of other Foreign Butters, but to be pure Normandy.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

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"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET, GLASS-PAPER, &c.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

12je80 1w 52i 11je81

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*, *Overland China Mail*, and *China Review*.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.
BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.
MENU CARDS,
in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

—:o:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—:o:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WAHIN BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club.)

Intimations.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, $1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the RECENT LIBEL CASE of

REGINA *V.* PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN *V.* KESWICK
AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy; - - - - 50 CENTS.

Orders are now being booked.

China Mail OFFICE,
Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

Insurances.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED,....$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOH MOON WAH, Esq., *Chairman.*
BAN HUP, Esq. | LEONG ON, Esq.
K. YIN KAI, Esq. | CHONG PENG, Esq.
QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq.
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., *Manager,*
WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., *Assist. & Secretary.*

THE Company grants POLICIES on MARINE RISK to all parts of the World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, March 14, 1881. sc14

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks upon First Class Buildings and/or their Contents at ½ % net per annum, and other Insurances at Proportionate Rates. Shareholders are reminded that under Section No. 110 of the Articles of the Association the General Managers, with the sanction of the Consulting Committee, are empowered to declare an Annual Bonus amongst such Shareholders as shall have either directly, or through their agency or intervention, contributed business.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL,.....£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at Current Rates. RISKS on First Class Godowns Reduced to ½ % nett premium per annum from this date.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. 6ap82

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts. | Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours,..50 cts. | Six hours,....70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies,	$1.50
Three Coolies,	1.20
Two Coolies,	1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.)

Single Trip.

Four Coolies,	$0.60
Three Coolies,	0.50
Two Coolies,	0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum.)

Four Coolies,	$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (12 hours) { Peak,.....$0.75 each Coolie. Gap,.....$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour,	10 cents.
Half day,	35 cents.
Day,	50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day,	$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load,	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day,	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load,	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day,	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load,	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day,	50

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day,	$1.00
" One Hour,	20
" Half-an-Hour,	10
After 8 p.m.,	10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

FIRERY COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day,	$3 cents.
Half Day,	20 "
Three Hours,	15 "
One Hour,	7 "
Half Hour,	5 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, *or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at $6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance*.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and détail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

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THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the fairway of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Captain.*	*Flag and Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Consignees or Agents.*	*Destination*	*Remarks.*
Steamers								
Albay	5 h	Lightwood	Brit. str.	336	May 19	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy, &c.	at daylight
Atalanta	2 h	Pfiff	...er. str	787	May 12	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Atholl	2 c	Duncan	Brit. str.	923	May 20	Bun Hin Chan	S'pore and Penang	To-day
Bowen	8 c	Drake	Brit. str	844	May 15	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Conquest	5 h	Hamilton	Brit. str	318	May 18	Chun Hang	Hoihow, &c	24 h. daylight
Consolation	3 c	Young	Brit. str.	764	May 19	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	24 h. daylight
Diamante	5 h	Cullen	Brit. str	514	May 21	Russell & Co.	Manila	23rd inst.
Europa	5 c	Schultz	Ger. str.	1200	May 21	Siemssen & Co.		
Fame	6 c	Stopani	Brit. str.	11	...	H.K. & W'foa Dock Co.	.....	Tug Flying
Gaelic	5 c	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	May 19	P. & O. S. S. Co.	Yokohama & San F'cisco	30th inst.
Galley of Corne	3 h	Branthwaite	Brit. str.	1380	May 13	Russell & Co.		
Glenfinlas	5 h	Wilcox	Brit. str	1408	May 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Hailoong	...	Hunter	Brit. str.	277	May 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Hainan	3 h	Conner	Amer. str.	281	May 21	Tong	Hoihow & Haiphong	
Himalaya	2 c	Beedle	Brit. str	5 5	May 14	Vogel & Co.		
Hireaguards	2 c	Hill	Brit. str	909	May 20	Bun Hin Chan	Swatow and Amoy	To-morrow
Iraouaddy	5 c	Didier	Fch. str.	2120	May 20	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-morrow
Killarney	4 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1000	May 15	Sh Yon & Co.	Foochow	28th inst.
Kwangtung	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	674	May 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	24 h inst.
Lorne	...	McKechnie	Brit. str.	1034	May 6	Bun Hin Chan	.....	Cos'tan Dock
Lydia	2 c	Paulsen	Ger. str.	1160	May 13	Siemssen & Co.	Hankow	To-day
Marlborough	3 c	Sanderson	Brit. str.	1175	May 21	Butterfield & Swire		
Menmair	8 c	Ellis	Brit. str	1247	May 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	
Naples	2 c	White	Brit. str	1475	April 28	Vogel & Co.	Yhama & S. F'cisco	at daylight
Ningpo	4 c	Jones	Brit. str.	761	May 21	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Nordenskiöld	3 c	Rasmussen	Dan. str	778	May 16	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Ocean	5	Webber	Brit. str.	1059	May 13	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Octava	3 c	Hansen	Ger. str.	986	May 20	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Oxfordshire	3 h	Jones	Brit. str.	998	May 8	Russell & Co.		
Quinta	2 c	Thomsen	Ger. str.	874	May 17	Vogel & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	
Sea Gull	7 h	Haydon	Amer. str	448	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Seewo	...	Wendt	Brit. str.	1058	May 4	Jardine Matheson & Co.	Newchwang	23rd inst.
Tung Ting	4 h	Dunn	Chi str.	315	May 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Hoihow and Pakhoi	at daylight
Volga	5 c	Guiraud	Fch. str.	95	May 16	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	at daylight
Sailing Vessels								
Anton Günther	4 c	Kuhn	Ger. bqe	441	May 8	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Auguste	3 c	Thomsen	Brit. 3m.sc.	210	May 10	Meyer & Co.		
Corea	4 c	Levin	Brit. bqe	581	Mar. 30	Vogel & Co.	London	
Dagmar	3 c	Poulsen	Dan. bg.	222	May 19	Chinese	Bientsin	
D. A. Litchfield	8 c	Sanpher	Amer. bqe.	638	April 3	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Hansa	4 c	Deneken	Ger. bqe	498	May 10	Vogel & Co.	London & Hamburg	
Hayden Brown	7	Havener	Amer. bqe.	862	April 22	Vogel & Co.	New York	
J. W. Marr	8 c	Morse	Amer. sh	1296	May 5	Captain		
Lota	3 c	Sudfield	Brit. bqe	472	May 11	Chinese	Newchwang	
Malvina	4 h	Kluye	Ger. bqe.	380	April 30	Chinese	Phuy-am	
Margrethe	3 c	Jessen	Ger. bqe	357	May 17	Wieler & Co.		
Oswald	2 c	Brinckmeier	Ger. bqe.	441	May 9	Wieler & Co.	Chefoo	
Pyrmont	3 c	Schröder	Ger. bqe	403	May 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Senator	8 c	Fulton	Amer. sh.	1494	May 18	Messageries Maritimes		
Solid	3 c	Wiese	Ger. sch	162	May 9	Melchers & Co.	Nicolajefsk	
Solider	4 h	Roullier	Sch. bqe	241	May 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
St. Vincent	c	Thompson	Brit. bqe	1377	May 9	Melchers & Co.	Portland	
Spartan	8 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Feb. 6	W. H. Ray		
Taunton	7 c	Harney	Brit. sh.	687	April 23	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
WHAMPOA								
Charité		Ruillie	Fch. bqe.	256	May 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Hesperia		Petersen	Ger. str.	1186	April 20	Siemssen & Co.	Honolulu	
CANTON								
Hoihow		Shaw	Brit. str.	890	May 17	Butterfield & Swire	Swatow & Shanghai	
Nordstjernen		Jensen	Dan. str.	783	May 17	Wieler & Co.		
Thornhill		Walker	Brit. str.	965	May 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Flag.*	*Class.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H. P.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Commander.*
Freya	6 c	German	corvette	2000	8	2400	May 2	Paul Kupfer
Iltis	6 h	German	gunboat	480	4	420	April 26	Com. Klausa
Kestrel	7 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 24	.....
Lapwing	K. D.	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	April 26	W. G. Scott
Magpie	1 k	British	gun vessel	874	3	160	Mar. 4	R. H. Napier
Menelaus	6 k	British	military hospital	2091		.....	.....	.....
Sheldrake	7 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	May 11	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridger
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-sh.	3187	20	.....	.....	Commodore Coming
Wivern	7 c	British	turret-ship	.....	4	350	June 2	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	*Tons*	*Captain*	*Owners.*
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiang-ping	360	Holmes	C. M. S. S. Co.
Powan	1890	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	140	Lefavour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	McDougall	K. Acheong & Sons

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, *&c.*

Name.	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H. P.*	*Commander.*
An-lan	221	7	70	Li Kuo-ch'ang
Chen-to	221	7	70	J. Stewart
Chien-jui	80	3	17	A. Getley
Ching-tsing	180	6	60	F. Bessard
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chui Ti hu
Hai tung-hung	120	...	.....	Leung Yu ting
Hua-shan	24	2	7	H. J. Faunch
Li-shê	80	3	20	G. Rome
Peng-chou-hai	562	4	125	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping-tye
Shen-chi	200	5	50	D. Reid
Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Tching-po	100	8	40	Ching
Tsing-po	180	6	50	A. Garceau
Yi-hu	20	2	8	M. Johnson
Yü-min	24	8	7	J. Yeats

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.
May 14, 1881.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

*Anadyr	French
Europe	British
Satchoy	British
Fei Yuen	American
Glenlyon	British
Glenorchy	British
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hankow	British
Hanyang	British
Hing Shing	Chinese
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Kiang-ching	Chinese
Menelaus	London v. Amoy
Ningpo	British
Nisam	British
Norfolk	British
Peiho	French
Shanghai	British
Taiwo	British
W. C. de Vried	British
Wha-on	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Catharine Marden	for Tientsin
Hollander	Dutch barque
Kate Tatham	British brig

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Kolga	British barque
Kvik	Norwegian barque
Leeyih	British barque
Marina	British barque
Prince Arthur	British brig
Sarah Ridgway	British barque
Venezuela	German barque
Walter Sigfried	German barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Champlain	French corvette
Mosquito	H. M. gunboat
Swatara	U. S. frigate
Vigilant	H. M. des.-vessel
Wolf	German gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 21st, 1881.

At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Prices. Highest. Cash.	Prices. Lowest. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Butcher Meat.				肉食
Bacon, English,	lb.	350	320	來路燒猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured	"	250	225	花旗燒猪肉
" Foochow,	"	200	180	福州燒猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned,	catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast,	"	160	150	燒牛肉
" Soup,	"	90	80	湯肉
" Steak,	"	160	150	牛肉耙
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh,	each	260	240	牛脷
" " corned	"	270	250	鹹牛脷
" Head,	"	720	700	牛頭
" Heart,	"	120	110	牛心
" Hump, Salt	catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet,	each	45	40	牛脚
" Kidneys,	"	80	60	牛腰
" Tai,	"	110	100	牛尾
" Liver,	catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed)	catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet,	set	700	600	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American,	lb.	300	270	花旗火腿
" Chinese,	"	200	180	金華火腿
" English	"	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	"	170	160	羊牌骨
" Leg,	"	170	160	羊肫
" Shoulder,	"	130	120	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	70	60	猪腸
Feet,	"	100	90	猪脚
Fry,	"	110	100	猪雜
Head,	"	90	80	猪頭
Heart,	each	60	50	猪心
Kidneys,	"	100	90	猪腰
Liver,	lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop,	catty	140	130	猪牌骨
" Corned,	"	130	120	鹹猪肉
" Leg,	"	140	130	猪肫
" Fat or Lard,	"	100	90	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	set	420	400	羊頭脚
" Heart,	each	55	50	羊心
" Kidneys,	"	80	70	羊腰
" Liver,	lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	each	$2.	$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef,	lb.	120	110	生牛油
" Mutton,	"	110	100	生羊油
Sweet Bread,	catty	140	130	牛核
Veal,	"	150	140	牛仔肉
Poultry.				生口
Capons,	catty	250	200	鐵鷄
Doves,	each	120	110	班鳩
Ducks,	catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen	doz	100	90	鷄蛋
Duck	"	100	—	鴨蛋
" Salt	"	100	—	鹹蛋
Fowls,	catty	180	170	鷄
Geese,	"	130	120	鵝
Partridges,	each	300	290	鷓鴣
Pigeons,	"	170	160	白鴿
Pheasants, Canton, live	per pair	$1.50	—	省城山鷄
Quail,	each	120	110	鶉鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton	"	750	—	省城家兎
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	700	600	火鷄公
" Hen,	"	450	—	火鷄母
Fish.				海鮮
Bombay Ducks,	per hundred	200	180	肚魚乾
Carp,	catty	110	100	鯉魚
Catfish,	"	40	30	赤魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	160	150	鹹鱈魚
Crabs,	"	110	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	90	80	墨魚
Dace,	"	60	50	黃尾鱲
Dog Fish,	"	50	—	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor	"	50	—	海鰻
" Fresh water	"	110	100	淡水鰻
Frogs,	"	160	140	田鷄
Fresh Fish, Large	"	120	110	大鮮魚
" Small	"	80	70	鮮魚仔
Garoupa,	"	160	150	石班魚
Gudgeon,	"	100	—	白蛤魚
Gurnard,	"	80	70	紅鬼
Haddock,	"	90	80	黃花
Herrings,	"	80	—	黃澤
" smoked	box	$1.00	—	烟黃澤
Live Fish,	catty	140	120	生魚
Lobsters,	"	70	—	龍蝦
Mullet,	"	100	90	鯔魚
Parrot Fish,	"	110	100	鸚公魚
Perch,	"	80	70	鱸
Pike,	"	110	100	鱖魚
Plaice,	"	70	60	花皮鑑
Pomfret, White	"	120	110	白鯧
Pomfret, Black	"	90	80	黑鯧
Prawns,	"	160	150	明蝦
Ray,	"	60	50	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	"	80	70	石狗公
Rosch,	"	160	—	鯊魚
Shad,	"	120	110	三黎魚
Shark,	"	50	40	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	100	90	鱒魚
Salmon, Salt water,	"	120	110	馬友魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	90	鹹魚
Skate,	"	40	30	鰩魚
Shrimps,	"	100	90	蝦
Snappers,	"	110	100	立魚
Soles, Fresh	"	90	80	蹉沙魚
Tench,	catty	100	90	鯇魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,	each	300	250	龜魚
Fruits.				菓子
Aleurites,	catty	50	—	石栗
Apples, California,	"	300	—	金山平果
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,	"	40	30	省城香蕉
Chestnuts,	"	120	110	風栗
Citron, Green,	"	100	—	佛手
Cocoanuts	each	50	—	椰子
Currants,	2 lbs bott.	400	350	細葡提
"	lb	150	140	葡提子
Dates,	"	500	400	洋枣
Figs, Dried,	box	1000	—	無花菓
Ground Nuts,	catty	25	20	花生
Lemons, China,	"	80	70	檸檬
" Peel,	lb.	50	cents	桔餅
Lichees, Dried,	catty	200	150	荔枝乾
" Green,	"	30	25	荔枝
Limes,	"	80	—	白檸檬
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	300	250	龍眼乾
Loquats,	"	60	50	蘆橘
Maize,	head	30	25	粟米
Mangosteen,	each	25	20	山竹子
Mangoes, Manila,	each	80	60	宋呂芒
Mangoes, Punti,	catty	50	—	本地芒
Olives,	"	40	—	白欖
Oranges, Punti,	"	80	70	本地橙
" Sweet, Sun-woey,	"	150	—	新會甜橙
" Peel,	lb. cents	50	40	橙皮
" Nutmeg,	catty	100	—	四季桔
Papaw,	"	20	—	木瓜
Pine-apples, Punti,	each	80	—	本地波蘿
Pine-apples, Singapore,	each	100	90	星架波波
Pomegranate,	each	50	—	石榴
Plantains, common	catty	20	—	大蕉
" Fragrant,	"	30	25	沙香蕉
Plums, Red,	"	40	—	紅梅
" Green,	"	30	20	青竹李仔
" Yellow,	"	40	—	黃梅
Peach, Hami,	"	50	40	扁桃
" Bitter,	"	40	30	冶飯桃
Pear, Nanking,	"	150	100	南京雪梨
" Russet,	"	60	50	沙梨
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, Canton,	each	100	90	蜜柚
Quince, Canton,	"	100	—	萬壽木瓜
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	珠提乾
" Pudding,	lb.	150	140	珠提
Rose Apples,	catty	100	—	葡萄
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo,	catty	70	50	白菓
Strawberries, Chinese	catty	70	60	楊梅
Tamarinds,	"	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	110	100	台桃
Water Melon,	"	20	—	西瓜
Water Chesnuts, com.	"	30	20	馬蹄
" Mandarin,	"	80	70	桂林馬蹄
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	100	—	竹笋
Beans, sprout,	"	30	20	芽菜
" broad,	"	80	—	面豆
" French,	"	60	—	邊豆
Beet Root,	each	20	15	香港紅菜
Brassica,	catty	20	—	白菜
Brinjals,	"	30	25	紅茄
Cabbage, Hongkong,	"	80	60	本地椰菜
Carrots, English,	"	30	—	來路金筍
" Punti,	"	20	—	本地金笋
Celery, English,	catty	100	—	芹菜
Celery, Chinese,	"	40	30	本地芹菜
Chillies, Dried,	"	100	—	辣椒乾
" Fresh, Green	"	60	—	青花椒
" Red,	"	100	—	紅花椒
Cucumbers,	"	20	—	青瓜
Curry Stuff English,	"	50	40	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	"	25	20	矮瓜
Garlic,	"	25	20	蒜頭
Ginger, old,	"	30	25	薑
" young,	"	50	40	新子薑
Gourd, snake	"	40	—	絲瓜
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	"	250	—	大蘿蔔
Lettuce, Chinese	"	15	10	唐人生菜
" English	each	15	10	來路生菜
Mint,	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Mushroom, dried,	catty	400	300	香信
Onions, Bombay	"	60	50	洋葱頭
" Green	"	20	—	生葱
Okras,	"	800	—	毛茄
Parsley, Chinese,	"	40	—	芫荽
" English,	bunch	10	—	洋芫荽
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	20	15	澳門薯仔
" Hongkong,	"	20	—	香港薯仔
" Sweet,	"	15	12	番薯
Pumpkin, Yellow,	"	20	15	番瓜
" Green,	"	20	15	冬瓜
Purslane,	"	20	—	猪仔菜
Scallions,	"	15	—	蔥菜
Sesamum,	"	50	—	白芝麻
Shalots,	"	80	—	乾葱
Spinage,	"	20	—	菠菜
Squash, bottle	"	20	—	葫蘆
" bitter	"	40	30	苦瓜
" hairy	"	80	15	節瓜
Taro,	"	30	20	芋頭
Tomatoes,	"	50	40	番茄
Turnips, Punti,	"	80	—	蘿蔔
Water Cress,	bunch	20	10	西洋菜
Water Lily Roots,	catty	30	25	蓮藕
Yams,	"	50	30	心薯

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